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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 21

Section 1

October 24, 1930.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The press to-day reports: "Governmental, civic and industrial organizations attacking the problem of unemployment relief moved forward yesterday on many fronts in various parts of the country. At Washington, the Post Office Department took steps to distribute more work among substitute employees, while the Shipping Board abandoned plans to reduce its force. Preliminary organization of President Hoover's relief program was speeded up under Colonel Woods's direction. A gain for September in the construction industry was reported to the President...."

## TIMBER CONSERVA- TION BOARD

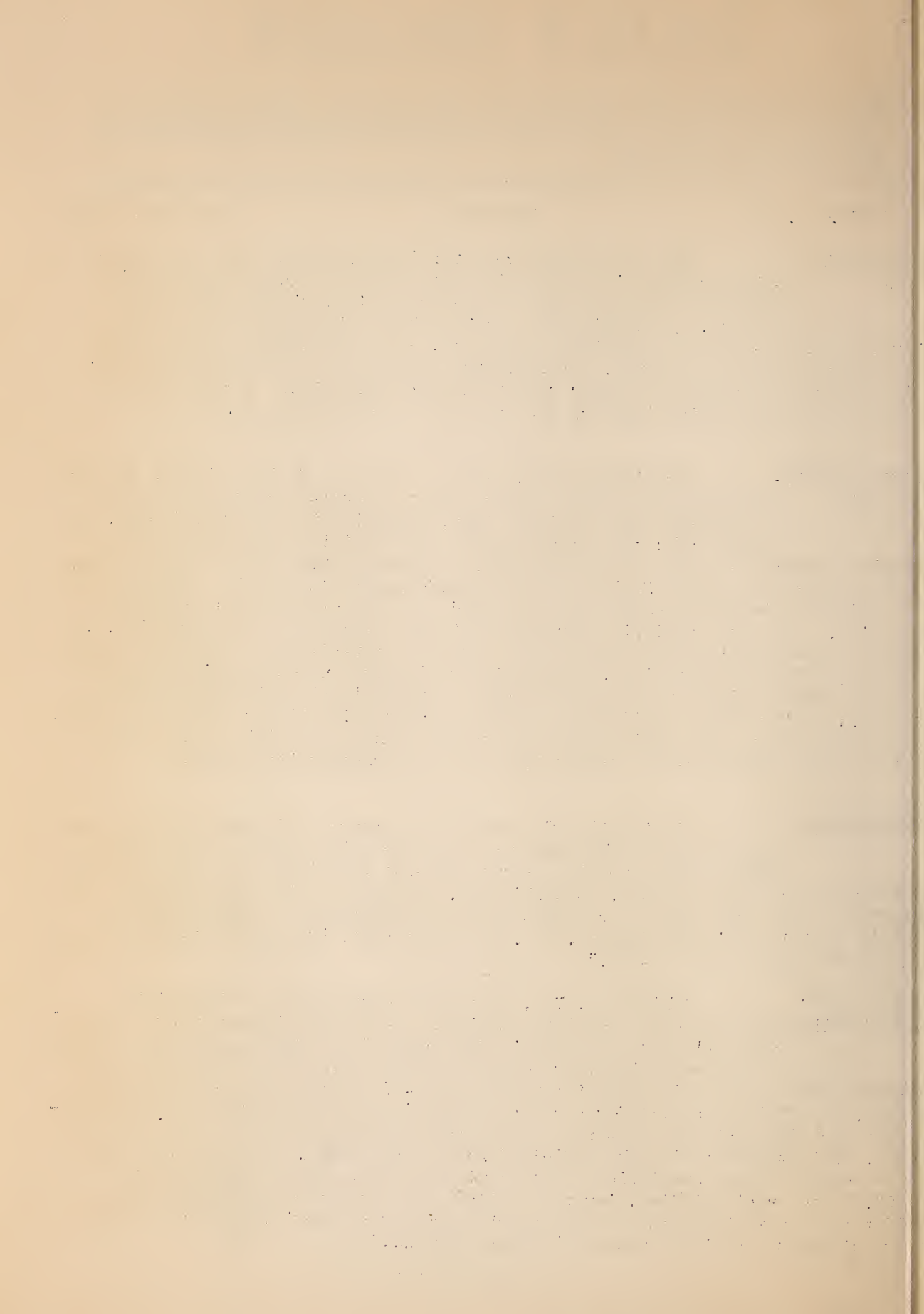
President Hoover plans to create a National Timber Conservation Board to make a broad study of forest resources and means of to conserve and perpetuate them, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The announcement that the Chief Executive would set up such an agency was made at the White House yesterday after he had received from Dr. Wilson Compton, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, a suggestion that similar fact-finding commissions be named to study all the Nation's basic industries. One such commission already is at work studying oil conservation...In addition to determining what steps can be taken for curtailment of useless cutting of timber, curbing forest fires, encouraging replanting and designating national forest preserves, with a view of recommending congressional legislation where necessary, Doctor Compton said State statutes dealing with timber would be studied. He asserted that in some States heavy and harmful taxes upon timber land put a premium on the cutting of the timber instead of encouraging its growth."

## DROUGHT RELIEF

Legislation for relief of farmers in drought-stricken areas was proposed on Wednesday at the concluding session of the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture, at Washington, according to the press to-day. A committee of five was named to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in drafting a bill to aid the farmers, who, the group said, "through no fault of their own, are reduced to destitution."

## VIRGINIA ASKS DROUGHT RELIEF

A Richmond, Va., dispatch to-day reports: "Virginia's drought relief committee decided to call upon Congress for a special appropriation to be repaid from Federal aid road funds over a period of ten years in order to push highway construction and relieve unemployment and distress in drought-stricken areas. The plans, advanced by Governor Pollard, contemplated a bill for a special drought relief appropriation of \$5,000,000 for each designated drought State to be made available as soon as the bill is passed. This together with the 1931-1932 Federal aid funds, which Congress will also be asked to make available at once would give to the State approximately \$7,500,000 for road building. Governor Pollard in a statement last night said he would recommend to Congress that the special drought appropriation be made without the requirement that it be matched by State funds..."





## Section 2

Business  
Outlook

Virgil Jordan, economist, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, writing in System for November, says: "Business plans are now being made in terms of a fairly good year in 1931, beginning with real revival in the spring. Everyone realizes that, with production running far below consumption for nearly a year, supplies in most lines will be far below normal requirements within six months, and a vigorous upturn in industry, trade, and commodity prices is as sure as anything can be in an uncertain world. Shrewd concerns, at least, are working on that basis, buying raw materials as far ahead as they can get them at present prices, which are practically at pre-war levels; beginning to put their equipment and marketing facilities into shape to meet intensified domestic and foreign competition at lower price levels and yet maintain the buying power of labor in the home market. Intelligent, aggressive action along these and similar lines will probably justify their forecast of better business in 1931."

Canadian  
Cattle  
Grazing  
Study

A systematic study of the problems of cattle ranchers in Western Canada is now being carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the ranchers themselves, says a recent Canadian Pacific bulletin. In recent years the costs of ranching have increased greatly and the freedom of grazing has been much restricted, it adds. The bulletin says: "The main project under investigation is known as the deferred and rotation system of grazing. It is usually carried out on three pastures, depending upon the conditions under which it is practiced. The system is designed to defer grazing on each pasture twice in six years to allow each pasture to mature a crop of grass. On the station, four fields, each comprising 3,740 acres, are used to determine the practicability of the scheme. The fourth field is grazed continuously and serves as a check on the other three fields. In order to determine the efficiency of this system of grazing as a whole and whether or not the grass cover is improved, a thorough study of all factors affecting it is made..."

Cotton  
Spinning  
In South

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for October 18 says: "The movement of the cotton spinning industry from the New England to the Southern States has apparently been accelerated by the depression which has affected it for the past few years, and this year has emphasized the shift more strongly than ever....To put it another way, 90 per cent of southern spindles were active during August, while less than 60 per cent of all other spindles were active. Total active spindle-hours in the cotton States were nearly three times the active hours of all others. Again to express it in different terms, with about 44 per cent of the spindles in the country, 'all other States' than the cotton States did only 25 per cent of the spinning during August, while the South did 75 per cent of the month's spinning with only 56 per cent of the Nation's spindles. If one month's operations are worth anything as an indication of ability to meet severe economic conditions, the South has again demonstrated her advantages for the spinning industry."



## Farm-to-market

## Roads

An editorial in The Illinois Farmer for October 15 says: "The Chicago Motor Club is conducting an active campaign to have the State widen to forty feet some 870 miles of arterial highways leading into the Metropolitan area. The next legislature will be asked to appropriate funds for this express purpose. Mass meetings in support of this motor club program have been held in some thirty or more down-state cities. Committees have been named to interest the Governor and members of the next general assembly in the proposition. Resolutions petitioning this road widening program have been voted, and the matter promises to be a live issue at Springfield next winter. While there may be need for widening important highway routes, there is greater need and reason for building more secondary roads. More roads, instead of wider roads, should have first attention. It is easy for city motorists to talk wider roads and advocate State appropriations for this kind of highway improvement, but how about the farm-to-market roads the State is pledged to complete in its bond issue system?..."

## Forest Fires

E. I. Kotok, director, California Forest Experiment Station, writing on "Fire, A Problem in American Forestry" in The November Scientific Monthly, says: "...It is safe to say that there are no forest regions in the United States, particularly in the commercial tree belts, that are free from evidence of past fires. From this it does not follow that fires have affected the forest adversely to the same degree in every region. In a recent preliminary study in which an effort was made to determine the relative protective needs against fire for the various regional national forests, an interesting relative scale was evolved indicative of damage to forest values for the important forest types of the United States...The relative damage may be expressed as follows (unity represents highest damage): Spruce, 1.0; White pine, 1.0; Douglas fir, 1.5; Western yellow pine, 2.0 to 4.0; Northern hardwoods, 1.5; Appalachian hardwoods, 5.0; Longleaf pine, 15.0; Sand pine, 10.0; Loblolly pine, 7.0; Shortleaf pine, 7.0; Lodgepole pine, 5.0 to 8.0. The degree of damage that may follow a fire in a given type is highest in some of our valuable forests, as, for example, the spruce, white pine and Douglas fir. The forester's interest in fire lies first in the fact that his crops, forage or timber, ready for harvest, are threatened; that his lands may lose in productivity, and these losses impair the value of his property immediately. The forester must have an accurate knowledge of fire to understand fully how it has moulded and shaped the forest as he finds it. On this knowledge can be founded a sounder silviculture, and methods for combating successfully and systematically future threats from fire....Until the forester is able to secure reasonable fire exclusion, the development and use of our western forests will be delayed for untold centuries."

## World Business

## Review

A review of world business conditions made up from cable and radio messages was said at the Department of Commerce yesterday to show a number of "hopeful indications" as to the future development in some countries and dark prospects in others. The study was carried on in almost every quarter of the globe, and the department's summary follows:





"Far Eastern conditions show several hopeful indications, though actual business activity has increased very little. In Japan some gains have been made by cotton spinning, but other industries continue to lag. China in general is favored by the improved political outlook with construction extremely active and crops exceptionally good. Slowly returning confidence is the only appreciable change in British India.... The good agricultural outlook is the only hopeful feature in the Australian situation. Sugar and pineapple crops in Hawaii promise to be exceptionally large, but the business outlook is dependent on price trend in export products. In British Malaya there is continued decline as the result of previous overtrading and in New Zealand prices present appreciable gains. In the Netherlands and Belgium gains are being recorded and the outlook is somewhat improved; in the case of the Netherlands, however, the autumn pickup has not assumed normal proportions..."

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### Section 3

#### Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Star for October 23 says: "It was a well deserved award, in the shape of a silver cup, which the American Orchid Society presented to Prof. David Lumsden, horticulturist, of the Department of Agriculture, in recognition of his services in connection with the national exhibition of orchids held here last week. Professor Lumsden has at his home, in Battery Park, a notable collection of orchids, ranging from seedlings to one plant forty-two years old. Here he is carrying on experimentations based on his early training in England and his work at Cornell University. Professor Lumsden is thus one of those good citizens for any community to possess, who knows why he loves and is true to his ideals. Work with flowers is not all blossoms; often it has its thorny side. The orchid is a peculiarly difficult plant to raise, and presents many problems, both to the experienced cultivator and to the amateur. The orchid has the lure which most things have which are thoroughly expensive, but it constitutes, in addition, a peculiarly interesting family of plants, of worldwide distribution.... Among experimenters the name of Professor Lumsden must be placed, and flower lovers of the National Capital rejoice that his work has been recognized by such a graceful tribute as the cup of the American Orchid Society."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Oct. 23.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

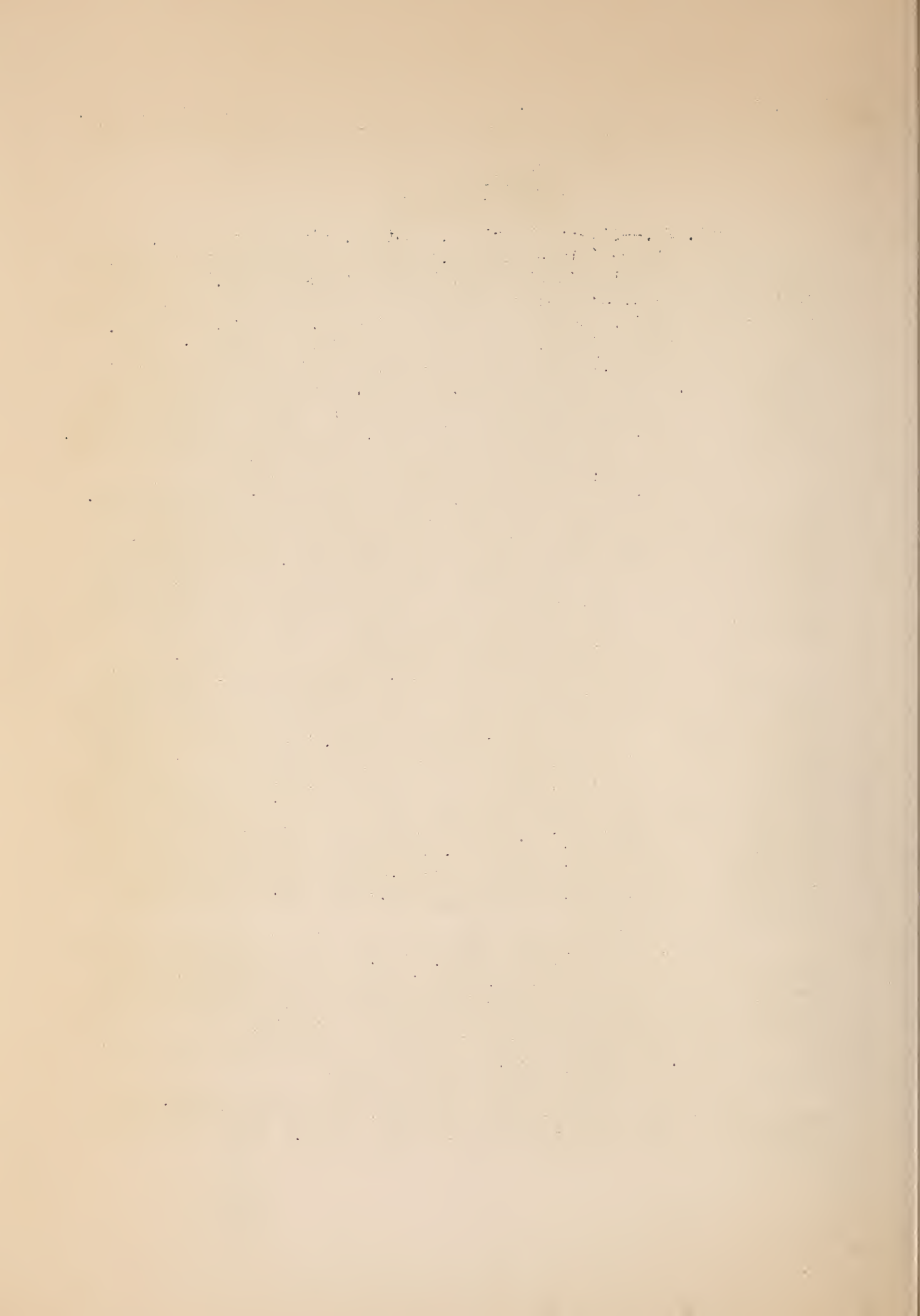
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 80 1/8 to 84 1/8¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 89 to 91¢; Kansas City 84 1/2 to 87 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 80 1/2 to 80 3/4¢; Kansas City 75 to 76 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 74 to 75¢; Kansas City 80 to 81¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to 83¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; St. Louis 78 to 81¢ (new); Kansas City 81 to 82¢; No.3 white oats 36 1/2 to 36 1/2¢; Minneapolis 32 3/8 to 32 7/8¢; St. Louis 37¢; Kansas City 36 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.85-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$1.25-\$1.50 bulk per 100 pounds in St. Louis; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. northern Colorado points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2; and Wealthys \$1.15-\$1.37 1/2; Baldwins \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 30 points to 10.01¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.50¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 10.66¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 35 points to 10.72¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 38 1/2¢; 90 score, 35 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2¢ to 21 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 18 1/2¢ to 19 1/2¢; Young Americas, 18 1/2¢ to 19 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXIX, No. 22

Section 1

October 25, 1930.

## PUBLIC WORKS BOND ISSUES

Public works bond issues totaling \$450,000,000, most of which may help in easing the unemployment situation, will be voted upon in the November elections in nineteen States, Col. Arthur Woods, chief of President Hoover's relief forces, announced yesterday, according to the press to-day.

The report says: "Colonel Woods made his statement shortly before President Hoover flatly denied a rumor that an extra session of Congress might be called to cope with the situation, the President saying: 'No special session is necessary to deal with employment. The sense of voluntary organization and community spirit in the American people has not vanished. The spirit of voluntary service has been strong enough to cope with the problem for the past year and it will, I am confident, continue in full measure of the need.'..."

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## BUSINESS OUTLOOK

An Associated Press dispatch from New York to-day says: "The augury of a greater prosperity 'than America has ever before known' was sounded yesterday by Charles M. Schwab. It was echoed by other outstanding industrialists, it was mirrored in the movement of stocks, and it found symptoms of support in developments themselves....In Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Buffalo, announcements were made of men being called back to work. Chicago's plans, both to provide work and relief, began taking concrete shape. A group of New York banks inaugurated a campaign to boost business recovery by discouraging what it called the 'false economy' of persons not directly affected by general employment conditions. In Wall Street, the first anniversary of "Black Thursday" was marked by a strong and optimistic tone, contrasting sharply with that of a year ago. Active stocks finished the day from two to five points higher...."

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## WHEAT QUOTA AT BRITISH PARLEY

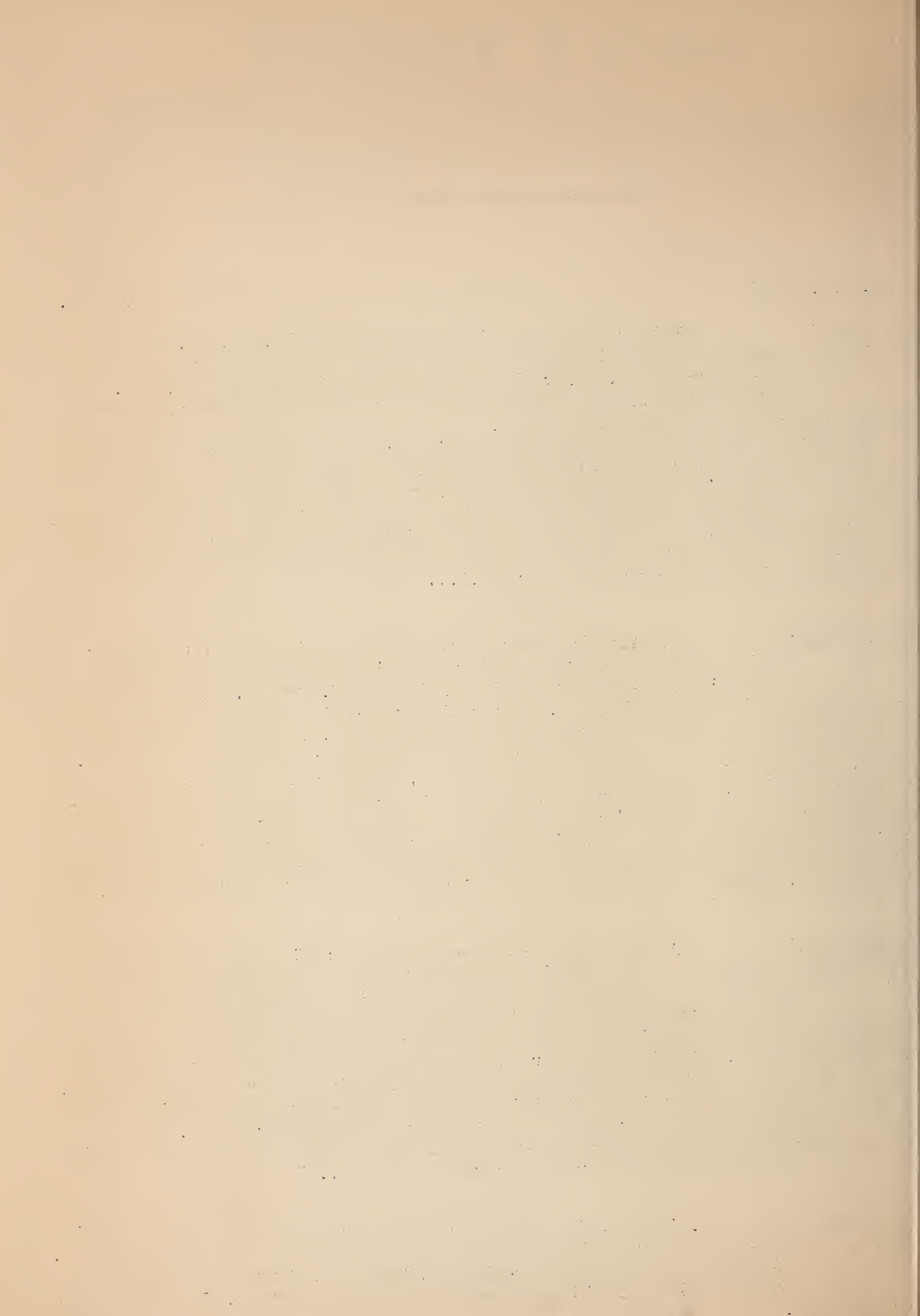
A London dispatch to-day reports: "It is now taken for granted that the MacDonald Government does not propose to make any gesture to the dominions in the direction of tariff preferences, and the overseas representatives at the imperial conference are therefore making a detailed examination of the quota schemes advanced by Prime Minister MacDonald's experts. Statistics before the delegates show that over five years an average of 47.4 per cent of the wheat imported by Britain came from the dominions. It is clear therefore that if the dominions are to find a larger guaranteed market for their produce the wheat quota must be fixed at a higher percentage. It is understood that the MacDonald Government has taken 50 per cent as a tentative figure, but that the dominions are pressing for 55 per cent...."

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## CORN HUSKERS CONTEST

A Norton, Kans., dispatch to-day states that the corn belt's huskers are preparing for the seventh national corn-husking contest. Champions of seven States--Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota--will compete at Norton, Nov. 14 for the national title.

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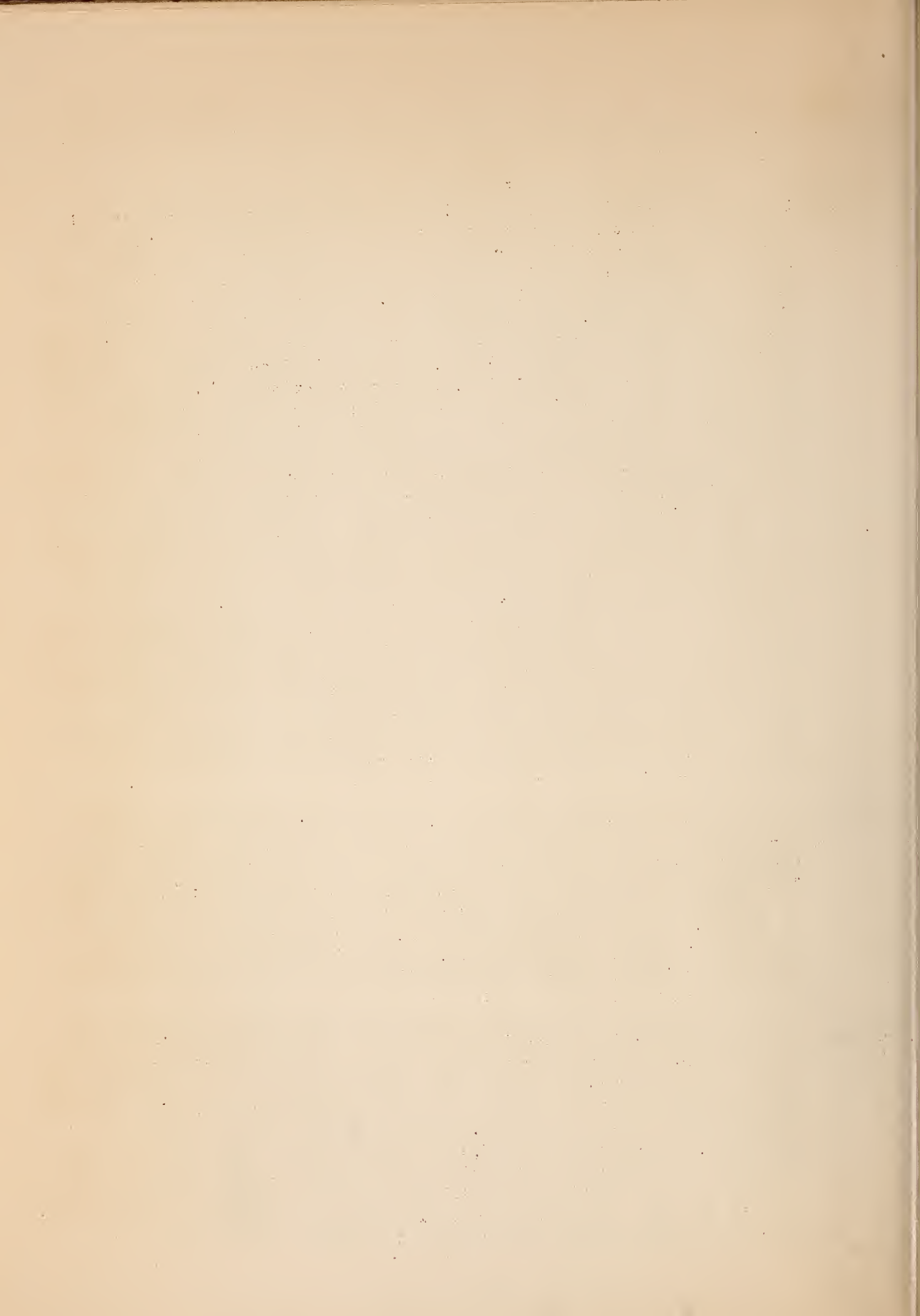


## Section 2

**Agricultural Development** An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for October 17 says: "There is greater and more widely extended realization, now, than heretofore, of one of the greatest needs of the Southeast. This need is greater agricultural development in this section of the United States. Agriculture, as is well known, lags far behind as an industry. There is urgent need in every State of the Southeast for more and better farming, for more practical development of the land that is so admirably adapted for agriculture, and that is located so near the great consuming centers of the Nation....Governor Carlton, within a few days past, has named a committee of Florida business men to serve as members of a State council to assist in the development of the agriculture of the Southeastern States. The organization of the council followed a meeting of the governors of the Southeastern States in August of last year. Shortly after the meeting of the governors was held, a meeting of representatives from nine States was held in Atlanta, and what is known as the Southeastern Council was organized. Within a few days past announcement was made from Washington that an agricultural outlook conference by representatives of twelve Southern States is to be held, also in Atlanta, to consider what farmers should plan to grow in view of present and prospective economic conditions...It is stated in the announcement of this Atlanta conference that the primary objective of the conference is to analyze the farm outlook for these various States and to develop methods for getting the information to individual farmers, so that they may better plan the organization of their farm business with regard to the prospective demands for products. In other words, the law of supply and demand is to be translated into practical suggestions and more practical performance of the business of agriculture...."

**Business Conditions** The membership council of the Merchant's Association of New York was told by speakers at its luncheon yesterday that the causes of our business ills had been removed and that the Nation was far from "broke," according to the press to-day. The report says: "The speaker who expressed the first view and called upon industry to lead the way to a revival of business was Edward E. Shumaker, president of the R.C. A. Victor Company, of Camden, N.J. He and Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, agreed that American business now needed confidence.

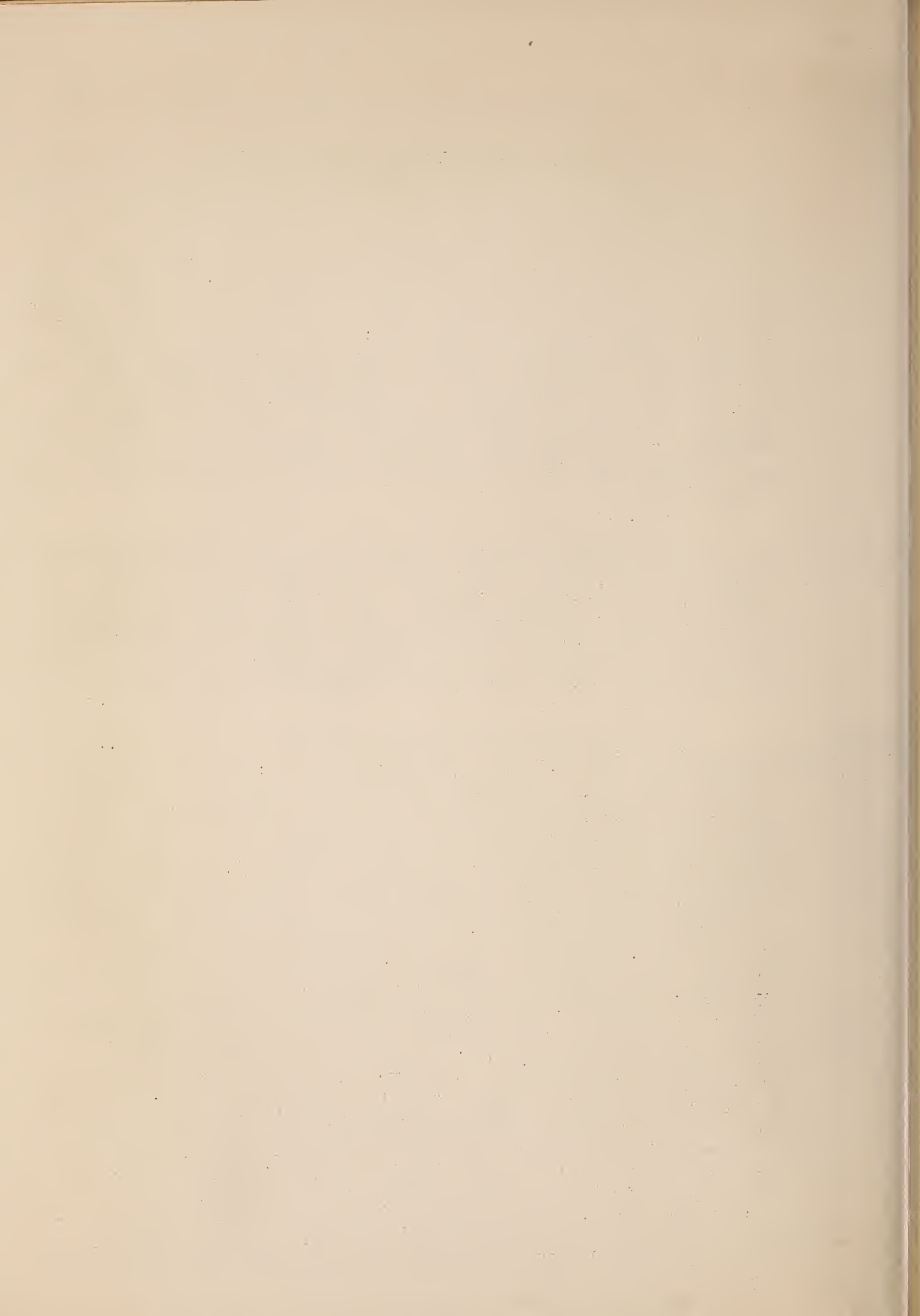
**Cooperative Societies** Consumers' cooperative distributive and service societies did business amounting to nearly \$65,000,000 in 1929, according to a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reports were received from 656 cooperative societies which operate 845 establishments of various kinds and employ 4,046 full-time workers. The net earnings for the year amounted to \$2,980,481, of which \$1,746,466 was returned to the members in patronage dividends and interest on share capital. For the four years covered by the bureau's study (1926-1929) dividends and interest paid amounted to more than \$5,000,000. These societies are mainly cooperative stores, but some organizations have extended their service so that they now supply their members with nearly everything for the home.



**Fur Situation**      An editorial in Hunter Trader Trapper for November says: "As we go to press with this issue, several weeks before the raw fur season is in full swing, it is almost impossible to give any set prices raw furs will bring. It would be a matter of pure guess work on our part, and your guess would be as good as ours, but we will be glad to give our trapper readers what information we have to date. The outlook at present for the new catch of furs will not bring as high prices as the close of the 1930 spring season. Since then the general decline in raw fur values runs from 25 to 75 per cent; we think we are safe in saying that the average decline is fully 35 per cent. Business depression, which has been hurting all kinds of manufacturers and dealers the world over, has been especially hard on the fur trade, the same as it has been in a more or less degree on all articles which we can classify as luxuries. The declines as mentioned above may seem severe but if the fur trade is to get back on a substantial basis again, furs of all kinds must be bought and sold at lower prices than have prevailed for a number of years past..."

**German Sows to Russia**      A German dispatch October 24 states that 20,000 German-raised sows are concentrated in Berlin awaiting transportation to Russia to be used in stock raising. The report says: "All the sows must be vaccinated against infectious diseases. The prices paid by the Russians are only slightly above those the breeders receive from the slaughter houses, but the exportation of this large quantity of sows will relieve the overstocked German market. The Russians paid only 20 per cent of the total amount, while the balance is guaranteed by the Reich."

**Russian Conditions**      The Nation & Athenaeum (London) for October 4 says: "...A wider search brings to light two striking facts: that the amount of constructional work in progress (compared with available resources) is nothing short of phenomenal; and that in the countryside a whole agricultural revolution has taken place within twelve months. It is not in the center of Moscow, but on the outskirts, that the new suburbs of flats, new factories and clubs and workers' restaurants are chiefly in evidence. There is less building of all kinds to be seen in Leningrad than in Moscow, and less in both than in many districts in the South. Only if one goes by road does one see the new motor-roads which are connecting Moscow with Leningrad and with Nijni-Novgorod; and one needs to travel in Asia to see the newly opened one-thousand-mile Turksib railway or the Turkestan cotton-irrigation schemes. It is not in the north-west provinces that the agricultural changes are noticeable, but in the grain-growing regions of the Ukraine, the Volga, or beyond the Urals, or on the virgin steppes of North Caucasus or Kazakstan. I believe that Russia to-day is devoting to capital investment at least a quarter, and possibly nearly a third, of her national income--a phenomenal amount when one remembers that the pre-war national income per head was barely a quarter that of our own. And this is no mere paper figure. In Stalingrad, for instance, within two years, there has been constructed a new tractor plant of ten thousand workers and an output capacity of fifty thousand tractors a year, equipped with the most modern American conveyor-equipment. South of the town, among the sandhills on the right bank of the Volga,





a 50,000 kilowatt electric station, started a year ago, is approaching completion, within a year or two to be the nucleus of a new town of chemical factories of some one hundred thousand inhabitants. At Rostov-on-Don one can see the famous Selmashtroi, a new agricultural machinery plant, employing nine thousand workers and covering three hundred acres of ground; on the Dnieper rapids, the famous half-mile-wide Dniefrostroi dam-scheme; the new automobile plant springing up outside Nijni-Novgorod, with its new 'Socialist city' of fifty thousand inhabitants and its estimated output-capacity of one hundred thousand cars a year. Such instances could be multiplied to several pages, if one were to travel in Russia for a longer time. In the grain areas of the South one still sees the scattered peasant 'strips'; one still sees the bent backs of women harvesting with sickles and binding by hand in the scorching sun; one still sees them in the village winnowing with hand-flails on a Biblical threshing-floor and throwing the chaff into the wind. But what is peculiarly striking is the large area which within the period of a single harvest has been amalgamated into large fields, considerably vaster than one is used to see in England. What can hardly be imagined until they have been seen are the new State farms such as the famous Gigant in North Caucasus( a large, but by no means an isolated, example), ploughing some 250,000 acres of virgin steppe with 300 tractors; in extent as large as an English county; its single fields, worked entirely by machinery, stretching as far as the eye can see..."

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Section 3Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in World's Work for November says: "With the farm problem very much before the administration and Congress, because of the overproduction of wheat and the severe midsummer drought in the Middle West, the United States should profit materially from the world census being made of agriculture, the first of its kind in all history. The purpose of the census is to obtain complete and comparable data regarding agriculture in all quarters of the globe, to provide a secure basis for annual crop reports, and to improve the agricultural statistical organizations in many countries. Decision to make the census was reached by the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in 1924. Since then the American Department of Agriculture has had charge of most of the preliminary work of organization. Of the two hundred countries listed, only sixty-nine have ever taken an agricultural census; and of these, less than forty have taken a census since 1900. The present census will cover 97 per cent of the surface of the earth, 98 per cent of its population, and probably 94 per cent of its agriculture."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Oct. 24.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$9 to \$9.50. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

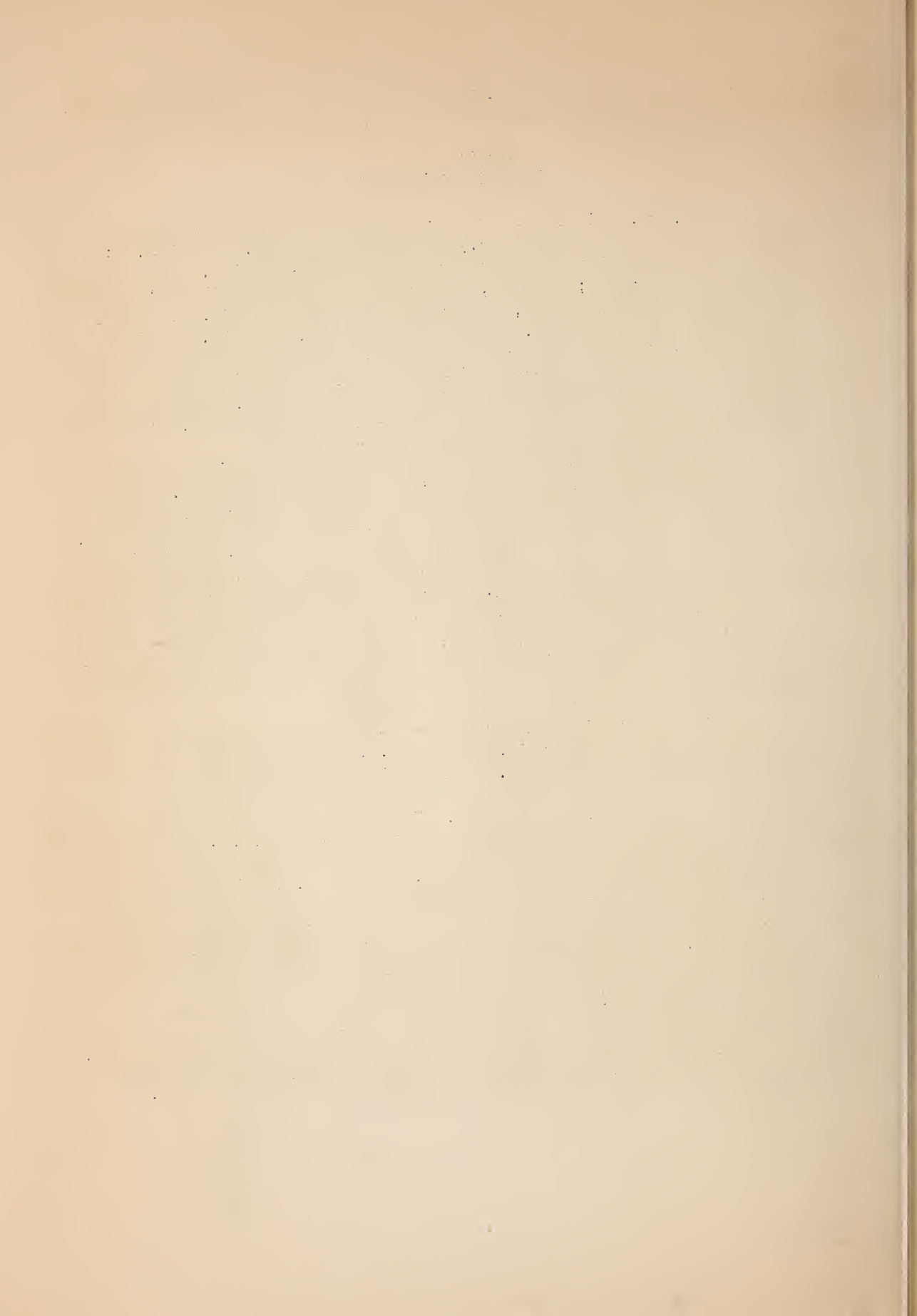
No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 79 5/8 to 83 5/8¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 88 to 90¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 75 3/4 to 76 1/4¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81 1/2¢; Minneapolis 70 to 73¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81 to 82 1/2¢; Minneapolis 75 to 76¢; St. Louis 78 to 80 1/2¢; new; Kansas City 79 1/2 to 80 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36 1/2 to 36 1/2¢; Minneapolis 32 1/2 to 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 37 1/2¢; Kansas City 36 1/2 to 37¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 10.10¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 17.54¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 10.94¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 10.92¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.85 in Baltimore; few \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$20-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions closed at \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$2.75-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys \$1-\$1.37 1/2; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75. Baldwins brought \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 35 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2 to 21 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2¢; Young Americas, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXIX, No. 23

Section 1

October 27, 1930.

## NATIONAL BUSINESS SURVEY

A report on the state of business in the first three quarters of the year, made public yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, formed December at President Hoover's suggestion, was in certain respects somewhat more reassuring than recent reports put out by the conference, but presented in considerable detail such sore spots as sharply curtailed operations in the iron and steel, automobile and general construction industries and reduced car loadings. On the bright side, attention was called to the easy credit available, the fact that new capital issues were being marketed in large volume for constructive purposes and a tendency toward stabilization of raw material prices, with an upward trend in some commodities of special importance to not only the United States but also foreign countries. (Press, Oct. 27.)

## WOODS URGES UNEMPLOYMENT AID

Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment, broadcast a radio appeal to all Americans last night to join in the task of solving the unemployment crisis, "each according to his means and opportunities," according to the press to-day. Two ways in which the people and communities can help, Colonel Woods said, are by making all necessary repairs to homes and by improving playgrounds, unsightly vacant lots, dirty streets and by clearing up all community black spots. By these measures alone work could be found for hundreds of thousands of unemployed, he said, while Federal, State, county, city, and other units of Government seek to provide additional employment by undertaking programs of public work.

## CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCE

Studies and recommendations of 1,200 authorities engaged for the past year in gathering data for the White House conference on child health and protection are ready to be submitted when that body convenes November 19, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur announced yesterday. One hundred and forty reports covering the work of 140 subcommittees have been condensed into 18 summaries of 10,000 words each. Material received at headquarters shows that rural children have an advantage in physical development, although city children enjoy superior advantages in disease prevention and educational opportunities. "Applying the findings so as to give the city and country child what each lacks will require a rearranged distribution of educational and social and medical services," Secretary Wilbur said. "This can be effected, but it is evident that the job must be turned over to professionals...." (Press, Oct. 27.)

## BUDGET ESTIMATES

Faced with the necessity for stringent economy in Government operations to avoid a deficit at the end of the present fiscal year, President Hoover shortly will receive the budget estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. Hearings conducted by the Bureau of the Budget since last July are to close to-day, and then the final estimates will be prepared for submission to the Chief Executive, who in turn will pass them along to Congress. The estimates probably will not be made public until they are received by the legislative branch. (Press, Oct. 27.)





## Section 2

Boys' and  
Girls' Club  
Work

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for October 25 says: "In the past seven years 4-H club members have sold 10,438 beef calves in the auction sales at the Chicago Stock Yards sponsored by the International Live Stock Exposition. These calves have brought a return of \$1,347,712.23 in cash and have played a part in agricultural training for the youngsters that can not be estimated. The cash return is a magnificent one, but the development of the boys and girls through trained leadership and inspiration in connection with their feeding projects is worth far more. It will mean better citizens and better farmers for the future."

## Crop Insurance

An editorial in New England Homestead for October 25 says: "A far ahead look into the future, to the time when farmers may insure themselves against loss from low crop yields due to weather risks, was taken by Sir John Russell, director of the famous Rothamsted Experiment Station in England, while addressing an audience at the New Jersey agricultural college recently. It is a splendid theory Sir John advances, from which farmers might benefit, and while a long way from the practical stage it is not altogether out of the realm of possibility. Apparently the Rothamsted station believes the idea has merit, for it is engaged in working out tables on crop production which insurance companies could use as guides in guaranteeing specified yields to farmers. The insurance companies, however, would not bear the entire risk, for Sir John explains that farmers must follow certain cultural methods to be entitled to protection. Apparently he feels that if farmers plant 'according to Hoyle,' then low yields would be due to adverse weather conditions, and perhaps disease and insect injury, although the latter two are pretty much under man's control and doubtless would be included in the specified cultural methods. Insurance companies to-day are already offering protection against a wide variety of risks, including the vicissitudes of the weather. Protection against hail is quite commonly taken by special crop growers. Hence, insurance against low crop yields because of weather would hardly be adding undue speculation to their already varied list....."

Fruit Juice  
Industry

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for October 18 says: "Developed from the desire to utilize all of the great production of citrus fruits in Florida, the idea of freezing the juices and shipping them all over the country in the frozen State has reached the point where a new industry appears in view. Reports coming out of Tampa a few days ago told of contracts made with Tom Huston, who is nationally known as a distributor of peanuts and nut products; and the Florida Citrus Exchange, by which the latter is proposing to furnish millions of boxes of Florida fruit from which the juices will be extracted and frozen, for selling through more than ninety thousand retail outlets which Mr. Huston has developed in the merchandising of his peanut products during the past five years. According to a statement issued by the Florida Citrus Exchange the company, which is known as Tom Huston Frozen Foods, Inc., is expected to start upon the frozen juice project at once and has indicated C. C. Street, Florida manager....."



## Iowa Farms

An editorial in The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat and Leader for October 15 says: "Iowa farms are increasing in number, according to the latest census report. It may be due, however, to the fact that many tracts were listed as farms in the recent census which would not have been so listed ten years previously. Tracts of land of less than three acres were listed as farms in this year's census, if the owner had produced crops on them of a value of more than \$250. We do not know how many miniature farms, therefore, crowded into the Iowa list, but the total was swelled to 216,361 this year, which was a gain of 2,871 over 1925, and of 2,922 over 1920. The ten-year gain was 1.4 per cent of the total. While in some States the farming of large tracts offers distinct advantages, Iowa may well take satisfaction in the fact, if it is a fact, that we have more farms and more farm homes, and that the land which we are tilling is being more intensely farmed. It makes for better and more diversified farming and higher levels of home life, and those are very desirable things."

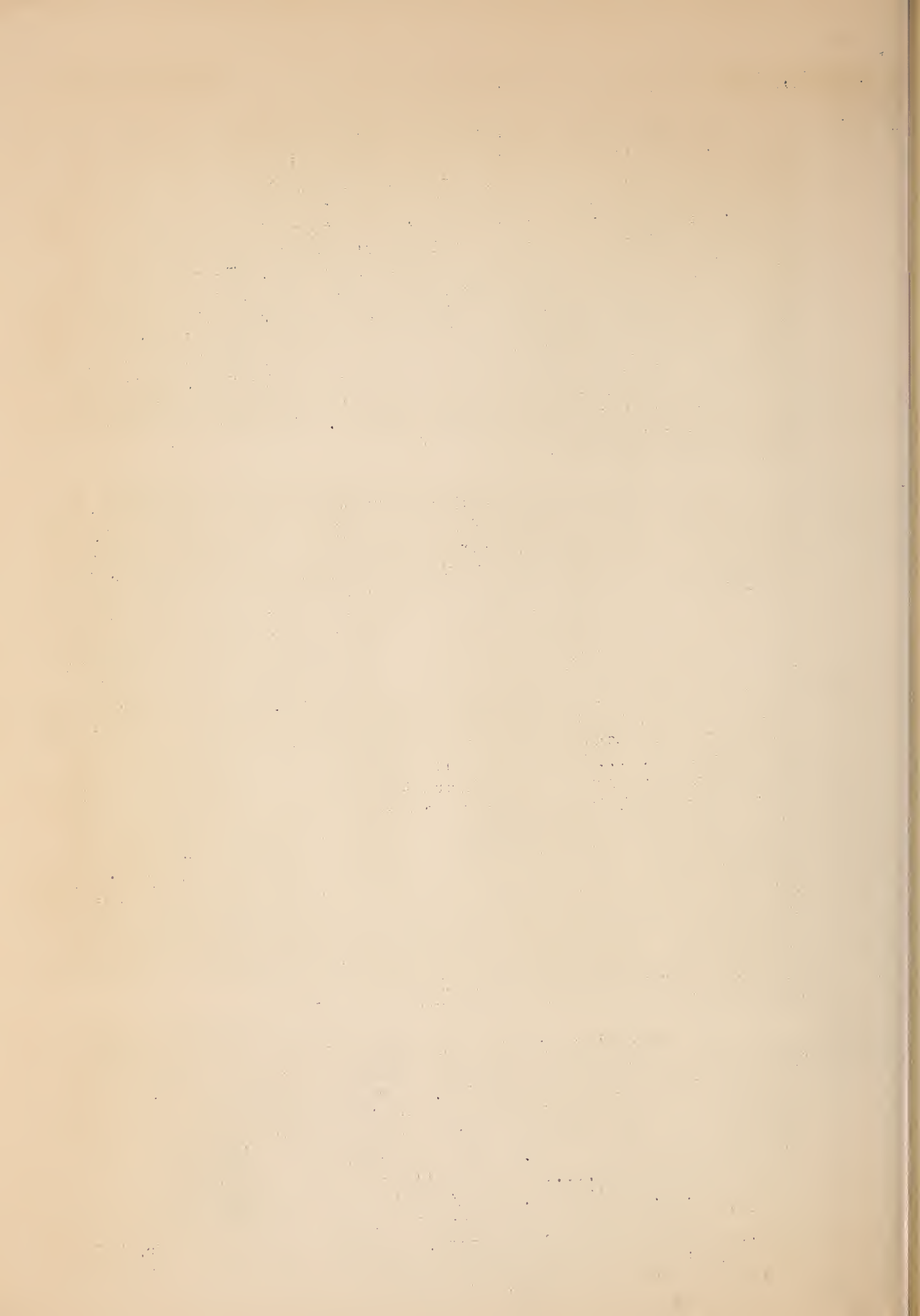
Keynes on  
Economic  
Possibil-  
ities

J. M. Keynes is the author of "Economic Possibilities for our Grandchildren" in The Nation & Athenaeum (London) for October 11. He says in part: "We are suffering just now from a bad attack of economic pessimism.....The prevailing world depression, the enormous anomaly of unemployment in a world full of wants, the disastrous mistakes we have made, blind us to what is going on under the surface-- to the true interpretation of the trend of things. For I predict that both of the two opposed errors of pessimism which now make so much noise in the world will be proved wrong in our own time-- the pessimism of the revolutionaries who think that things are so bad that nothing can save us but violent change, and the pessimism of the reactionaries who consider the balance of our economic and social life so precarious that we must risk no experiments.....We are being afflicted with a new disease of which some readers may not yet have heard the name, but of which they will hear a great deal in the years to come-- namely, technological unemployment. This means unemployment due to our discovery of means of economizing the use of labor outrunning the pace at which we can find new uses for labor. But this is only a temporary phase of maladjustment. All this means in the long run that mankind is solving its economic problem. I would predict that the standard of life in progressive countries one hundred years hence will be between four and eight times as high as it is to-day. There would be nothing surprising in this even in the light of our present knowledge. It would not be foolish to contemplate the possibility of a far greater progress still."

Tung Oil  
Industry

An editorial in The Florida Times Union for October 11 says: "Although a great deal has been said in print about the introduction of the tung oil industry into Florida, there is as yet but slight understanding of its possibilities-- even of its accomplishment up to now.... Yet there are many acres of growing trees in Florida, and the work already done is satisfactory. In the current number of Florida Engineering and Construction.....the tung oil industry is interestingly discussed by B. F. Williamson, of Gainesville, who goes back to the use of tung oil by the Chinese in ancient times, for finishing work on their boats....The best part of the story, however, is that where Mr. Williamson says: 'Our own representatives in China are the most enthusiastic people who visit the tung oil tree groves in this section. Our consul





and others state that there is no chance of increasing production, cheapening costs, or improving the quality in China. Every pound of tung oil coming to this country is transported on a Chinaman's back for twenty-five to a hundred miles, before it starts down the river.'.....Here the development of groves has been remarked and from Mr. Williamson's story the following paragraph suggests good reason for continuing and extending the industry in this State. He says: 'The consensus of opinion is that Florida oil is very superior to the Chinese oil. Production men have stated that it is worth to them one to two per cent more, to produce a superior finished product of uniform quality. The demand far exceeds the supply, and the demand is increasing.'....."

Wool  
Institute Plans for the functioning of the Wool Institute in 1931 were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors of the organization at its offices in New York. On January 1, the resignation of A.D. Whiteside, who has headed the institute since its formation three years ago, becomes effective. A committee of directors will be appointed by Mr. Whiteside to consider plans for the continuance of the institute and present them at another meeting of the board which will be held in about two weeks. It is understood that no change will be made in the trade program of the institute. (Press, October 23.)

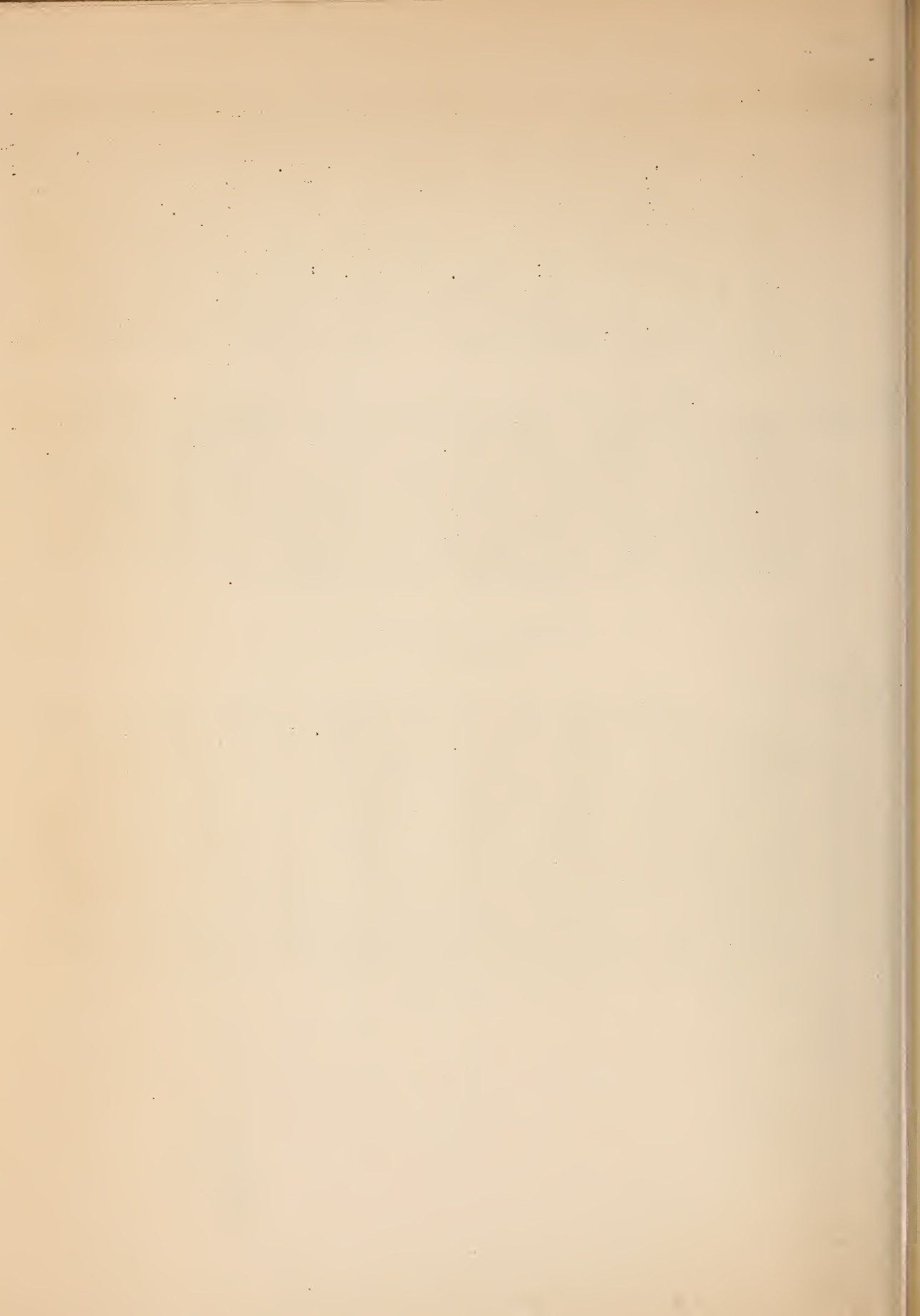
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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The New York Times for October 25 says: "What aviators who have flown the Atlantic owe Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the New York Weather Bureau, they willingly acknowledge. Without his forecasts and his foresight in advising how stormy areas could be avoided they would probably have failed to make the passage. In 1927 Colonel Lindbergh made a study of the local bureau's bulletins, and it was Doctor Kimball to whom he looked for guidance. Admiral Byrd had a turbulent time of it, and could never have got across unless he had been forewarned by the meteorologist. Chamberlin of the Columbia was told in advance that he would have to reckon with a low area off Ireland and it was Doctor Kimball who suggested that he flank it on the south. Coste lately testified that Doctor Kimball's chart was one of the principal factors in his flight from Paris to New York....."

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm  
Products

Oct. 25.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50-9.85 - Nom.; Light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15-9.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$9-9.50.

Grain prices quoted: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 78-3/8-82-3/8¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 84<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-85<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; St. Louis 88-89¢; Kansas City 83<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-86¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 74<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-76¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 69-72¢; Kansas City 76-78¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 81-81<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Minneapolis 75-76¢; St. Louis 76-80¢; Kansas City 76<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-78¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Minneapolis 32-32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Kansas City 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.75-2 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55-1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.50-1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1-1.35 per 100 lbs. in city markets; top of \$1.50 in New York City; 85-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.50-3.25 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$20-24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-14 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-1.25; Wealthys \$1-1.37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and McIntosh \$1.50-1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19-21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Single Daisies, 19-19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Young Americas, 19-19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 10.19¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 17.53¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.03¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.00¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 24

Section 1

October 28, 1930

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment, conferred yesterday in New York with industrial and financial leaders, planning cooperation and coordination in relief work, according to the press to-day. President Hoover was told that the \$55,000,000 goal of community chests in 220 organized cities would be inadequate this winter because of the unemployment situation.

## VIRGIL JORDAN ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

The business depression is not due to over-production or the other inflation theories, Virgil Jordan economist of the McGraw-Hill Corporation of New York City, told the industrial property division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, at its annual meeting at Detroit yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Mr. Jordan said that the restriction of production would not bring relief in any quarter because it is 'based on the myth of over-production.' He asserted that there were no underlying factors in the economic situation which would have made recovery from the first effects of the stock market depression impossible this year, or which will make new levels of prosperity impossible in the future except 'the American state of mind.' He declared that the inference that there ever has been, at this or any other time, in this or any other country, a production in excess of human needs is a 'false and vicious conclusion.'....Mr. Jordan declared future industrial development would be based upon a continuation of higher living standards which created prosperity and that all industries must begin to think in terms of five-year intervals if American business is to overcome the regular recurrence of one bad year out of five....."

## FARM BOARD AID

The press to-day says: "The benefits of the agricultural marketing act, under which the Federal Farm Board has conducted its activities for the relief of farmers, will be extended to Porto Rico in response to requests for this action from that island, it was announced yesterday. Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell University has been appointed to inquire into conditions there for the board."

## BUILDING IN CITIES

There was an increase of 6.9 per cent in the estimated cost of buildings in September as compared with August, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 291 comparable cities. The estimated cost of the building operations for which permits were issued in these 291 cities during the month of September was \$147,748,370. Both new residential buildings and new nonresidential buildings increased, comparing September permits with August permits. The increase in residential buildings was 2.3 per cent and in nonresidential buildings 9.8 per cent. In these 291 cities 10,615 families were to be provided with dwelling places in the new buildings for which permits were issued during September. This is an increase of 5.4 per cent over the number of families provided for by the new buildings for which permits were issued during August.





## Section 2

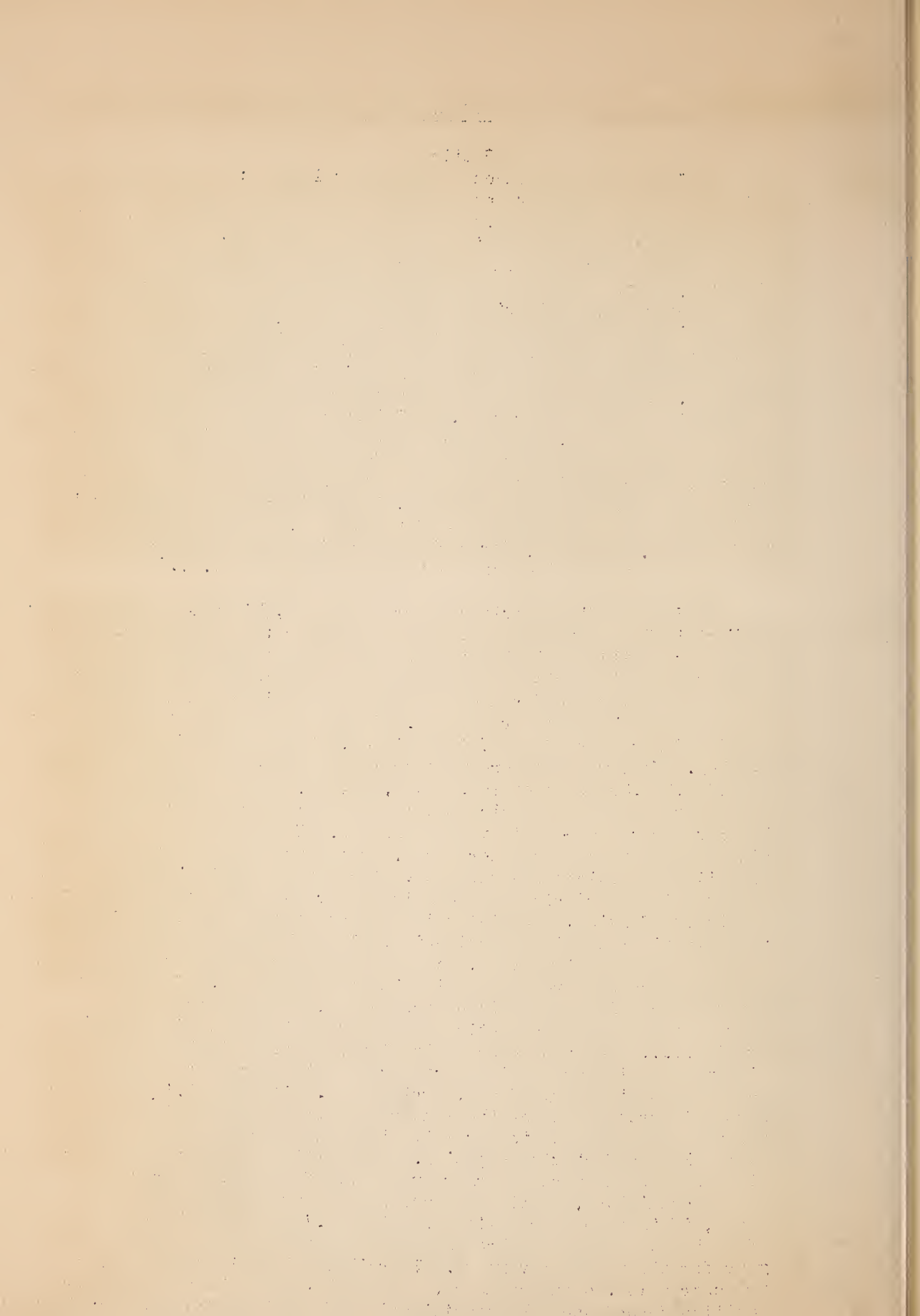
British  
Coopera-  
tion

Country Life (London) for October 18 says: ".....Legislation which will enable farmers and producers to get fair treatment in the matter of prices will obviously be a great asset to the industry. Collective bargaining has always failed in this country owing to the willingness of a small proportion of favorably situated producers to undercut the rest, so that, in spite of so-called national price agreements between producers and distributors, there has, in fact, always been disparity in the matter of prices. Lord de la Warr was completely right on Saturday when he pointed out to the National Farmers' Union that to talk of encroaching on the common law rights of individuals was to talk nonsense. If ten per cent of the producers are to be allowed to ruin the remaining ninety per cent, individualism becomes an expensive luxury. As a matter of fact, the marketing proposals of the Government are in reality a natural complement of the National Marks movement. The bulk collection and grading of produce have done much already to impress on producers the necessity for modernizing their methods of production so as to conform with the demands of the market. It has also widened the field for home produce, for such produce is now being presented to consumers in as attractive form as is imported produce....."

Lumber  
Industry

Freeman Tilden writes under the title, "They Chose a Forester!" in World's Work for November. He says in part: "In a modest office in the Stuart Building, in Seattle, sits a man who is spending his nights and days wrestling with the problems that confront the men, employers and employees, whose fortunes and futures are involved in the lumber industry of the Northwestern States. This man was not only a forester; he was Chief Forester of the United States. His name is William Buckhout Greeley. Northwest lumbermen whose interests represent a total footage of 4,493,000,000 feet of logs and 4,846,000,000 feet of lumber-- about fifty per cent of the whole annual log and lumber production of the Douglas fir region-- believe in this man. They look to him to put their ailing industry on a sounder basis, to reconstruct production and distribution conditions so that the vast reserves of virgin growth will be utilized in an orderly and economic manner for the next forty years.... The Forest Service, especially in the past ten years, has been developed as a practical working organization. There has been a constant infusion of foresters into lumbering, so that to-day great numbers of the men in the lumber camps were trained in the forest schools. The lumbermen have adopted much of what the foresters taught, and the foresters have learned to take a sympathetic and understanding view of the lumbermen's problems.....One point Colonel Greeley emphasized in Tacoma will resound with meaning in many an industry throughout the country-- not excluding the greatest industry of all, agriculture. 'After all,' he said, 'the spread in production for the lumber industry between a firm market and a weak one comes down to a relatively small percentage of our actually available manufacturing capacity. And sufficient restraint upon production to keep the market firm represents, after all, under reasonably normal conditions, a slight effort on the part of the industry as a whole, if that industry will act unitedly.' Fourteen billions of feet of lumber are to pass through the mills of the Northwest States every year for the next forty years. Payrolls, public improvements, rail transportation, ocean commerce, and the bread and butter of thousands of families depend upon the stabilization of the West Coast lumber industry.





Little wonder that the Northwest is looking with hope in the direction of the ex-forester....."

#### Poultry Houses

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for October 16 says: "World championship for length might be claimed, it is said, for any of the three poultry houses, each 770 feet long, which will be completed this month at the Oregon Poultry farm, two miles west of Hillsboro, Washington County seat. Each will be filled this fall, and intent to have at least 100,000 laying birds by this time next year is seen in the company's announcement that construction of a brooder house with a capacity for 60,000 baby chicks will be started November 1."

#### Rubber Market

The Business Week for October 29 says: "With rubber selling at 8¢-- well below production cost for most producers-- it is rather surprising to learn that leaders in the industry are optimistic for the future; look upon the final elimination of restriction plans and return to the 'survival of the fittest' policy as offering the best solution of the industry's problems it has had in years. Their reaction helps to explain the comparative calmness of the London market in face of rubber's record-breaking lows. Basically, their belief appears to rest upon the hope that, with continued low prices, native production of rubber-- which bulks large in total output and has always been a depressing factor in the industry-- can be considerably limited, while production costs of organized plantations can be brought down to a point where profitable operation can be obtained at prices unalluring to native producers. The chief objection to this viewpoint seems to be that to many native producers, rubber production is not a business, but a way of living. They have nothing else to do, their time is valueless; they tap and sell enough rubber to supply their wants, and, as in many other fields of tropical and Oriental native activities, the price received for their products has relatively small effect upon their operations. Where production is strictly a family affair this condition is particularly true; in small unorganized plantations, frequently operated by an astute Chinaman under the padrone system, price has somewhat more influence upon operations, but still is far less important than it is in highly organized plantations where overhead costs are large and accountable. Depending upon current price, native output from the Netherlands East Indies varies from 100,000 to 350,000 tons annually. After careful investigation it has been estimated by British, Dutch, and American rubber interests that 8-penny rubber-- about 16¢-- is the point about which native operations revolve. With higher prices, output tends to increase; when lower prices are offered, it falls off. With current prices about half this now there is, therefore, an optimistic opinion that native output will gradually taper off....."

#### Sugar

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for November says: "First in importance among the events of the past month have been developments in connection with the program of the general committee of sugar producers of Cuba, better known as the Chadbourne committee. Following the proposals advanced two months ago under the auspices of the committee for stabilization of the American market by limitation to 2,800,000 tons of Cuba's shipments to the United States during the coming year the committee turned its attention to the collateral problem of dealing with the Cuban surplus. As is related elsewhere in this issue, an arrangement



has been made by which 1,500,000 tons of this sugar will be taken off the market and held by a special committee for sale during a period of five years as conditions may warrant. The sugar thus segregated is to be paid for by bonds of the Cuban Government at the rate of \$4 per bag, or about 1.23 cents a pound f.o.b. In addition, owners depositing their sugar with the committee are to receive certificates entitling them to a pro rata share of the proceeds from the sale of the sugar after payment of interest and expenses, if the average price obtained is above \$4 per bag. This proposal received the approval of President Machado, who has issued a proclamation urging producers to deposit with the committee the sugar needed to fill the proposed quota of 1,500,000 tons. Practically the full amount already has been pledged and the legislation necessary to make the plan effective is expected to be adopted shortly by the Cuban Congress. As this plan was unfolded and was shown to have the support of Cuban producers and the Cuban Government it wrought a rapid transformation of the New York sugar market. From the low point of all time, which was reached at the end of September, with Cuban raw sugar, cost and freight, selling at 1.03 cents a pound, and with futures below the one-cent level, prices moved up rapidly to 1.35 cents. On the Exchange advances of 40 points and more were made in certain positions. Under the influence of advancing prices in the raw market quotations on refined were raised from 4.35 cents on October 9 to 4.55 cents on October 16..."

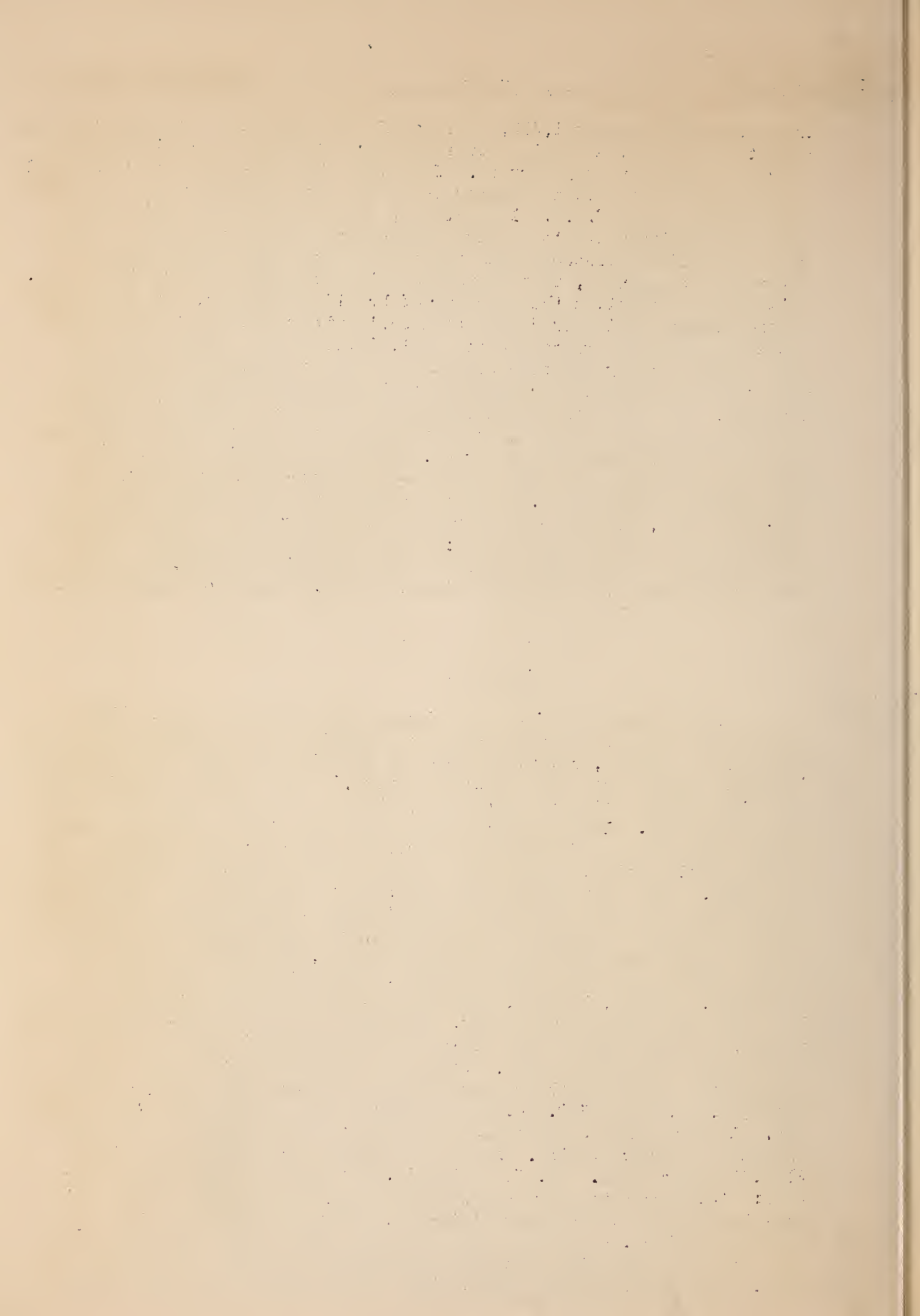
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Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for October 25 says: "When agricultural groups suggest changes in taxation, or appropriation for agricultural purposes, sometimes they are described by some city people as 'beggars holding out their hands for gifts.' The further suggestion is that farm people, like the urbanites, should make their own way, without Government help. This is funny, but at the same time a little exasperating. As a matter of strict accuracy, the farms are the donors in our present civilization; cities live in part on the blood and the money of the farms. Some city people know this; more should know it; farm people should have the facts at their tongues' ends....First among these gifts comes the annual migration of around 200,000 young people from farms to cities. They bring with them vigorous bodies, the habit of work, the stable social habits of the countryman. We can't put a cash value on this gift. We can, however, estimate the cost of their schooling, which is a flat gift from farm to city. Probably it ranges around \$100,000,000 a year. Another gift to the cities is the amount of money that comes by inheritance to folks in town. Since part of the children go to town, part of the estate in the country will go to these town people. Probably from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year goes from country to town in this way. A third gift is the transfer of wealth from country to town when prosperous farmers retire. Here is an annual contribution of around \$150,000,000 a year. Dr. C. J. Galpin, who supplies these estimates, adds: 'Just when the farm community is ready to get some of the financial benefits of a long life of thrift, wisdom, and saving, from its foremost citizen, he leaves, goes to town, and a tenant takes his place or a poor man buys with a mortgage and spends his days getting title to land. This \$150,000,000 a year, about 1 per cent of the total income of





farm people, amounts to about all the economic surplus that is worked out of the land. This goes as a donation to cities from the farming class and the farm communities. Instead of the farm community lodging its surplus in social facilities, building up a civilization on the land as cities utilize their surpluses, this is all lodged in cities and the civilization of cities is enriched.' In other words, the American countryside donates every year more than a quarter of a billion dollars to American cities. Check this figure against any proposal that has been made for State or Federal aid for rural schools, for bounties of any sort, for aid in any field, and see who is the beggar and who the giver of largess....."

#### Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

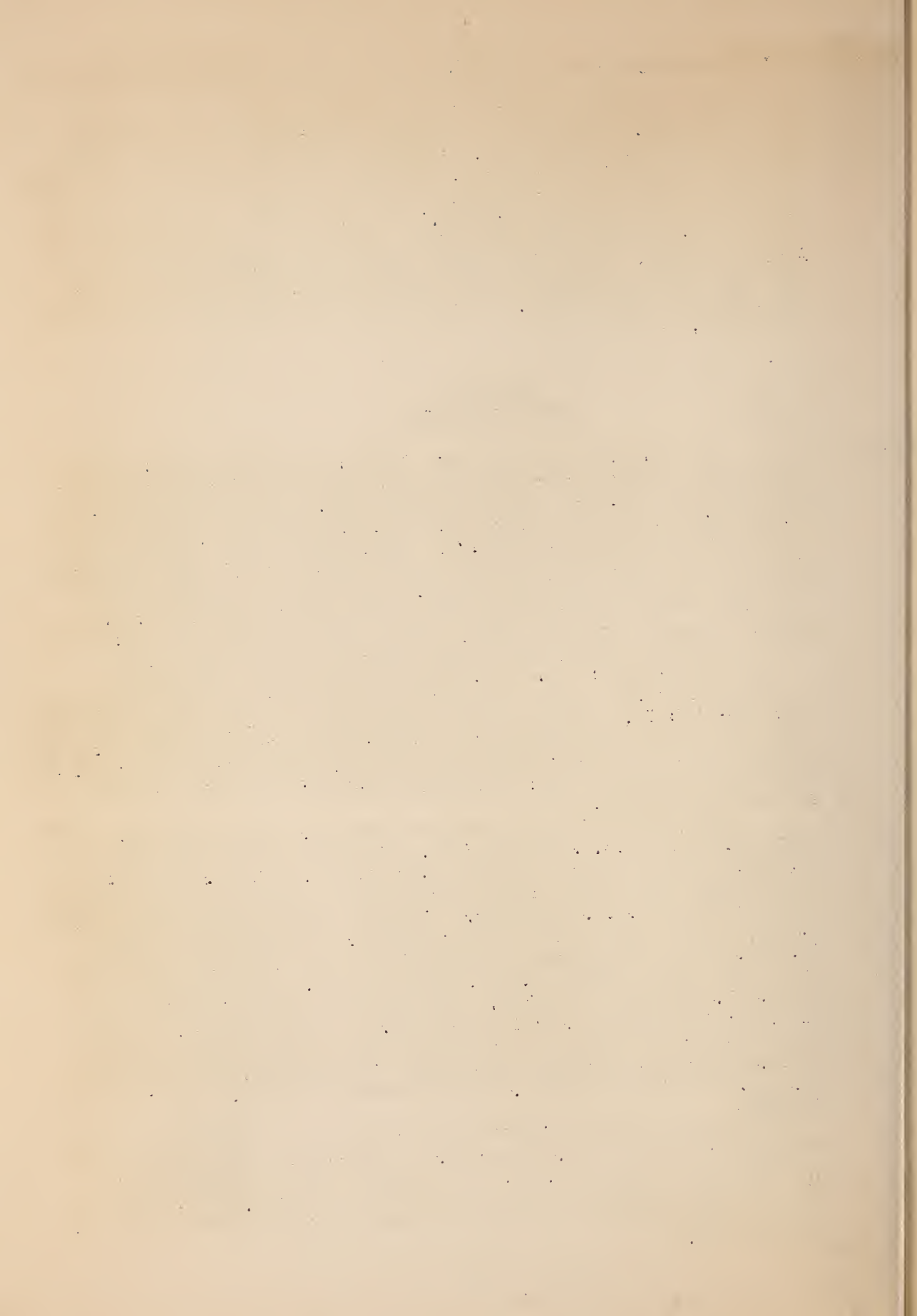
##### Farm Products

Oct. 27,--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25-12.75; cows good and choice \$5.25-8; heifers (500-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75-12.75; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75-8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50-9.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9-9.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.75-9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7-8.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50-7.35.

Grain prices: No. 1 dk. spring (13% protein) Minneapolis 77-7/8-81-7/8¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 85¢; St. Louis 85½-87½¢; Kansas City 82½-83½¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 73½-74¾¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 69-73¢; Kansas City 74-75½¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 80½¢; Minneapolis 75-77¢; Kansas City 76-77¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 36-36½¢; Minneapolis 32-32½¢; St. Louis 37-37½¢; Kansas City 35½-36½¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-2 per 100 lbs. in the East; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60-1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.55-1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage brought mostly \$17-22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-13 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-3.25 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$0.85-1.40 per 100 lbs. in city markets; 80-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester, New York. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-1.37½; Wealthys \$1-1.25¢ Delicious \$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.75-2 per bushel basket in New York City; one car Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.35-1.50; Kings \$1.40-1.50; McIntosh \$1.65-1.75 and Johnathans \$1.65-1.75 per bushel in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points to 10.30¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.37¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.14¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.15¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 25

Section 1

October 29, 1930

## EMERGENCY

## EMPLOYMENT

## COMMITTEE

The press to-day says: "Visibly encouraged by the response to his appeals for aid in solving the unemployment problem during his visit to New York, Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's emergency committee for employment, returned to Washington yesterday to find three Government agencies pushing forward large relief projects. Colonel Woods pronounced the work in New York 'very promising.'

"The Government activities which are being speeded up to aid in the solution of the problems include the Hoover Dam at Boulder Canyon and construction work by the Veterans' Bureau, while the Postoffice Department yesterday laid down rules definitely turning its large holiday expenditures for extra help into relief channels. Meanwhile additional offers of voluntary aid by well-known organizations continued to pour into Colonel Woods's headquarters at Washington, together with reports of further organization by State committees....."

## RAILROAD

## RATE CHANGES

Western railroads yesterday joined in petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for revision of a decision readjusting Western trunk line rates, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Though the commission's projected schedules are intended to increase western rail earnings by \$12,000,000 per annum, the petition questioned the possibility of such a sum being earned by revised rates and urged it would be inadequate in any event. During the first seven months of 1930 it was stated traffic volume has altered and decreased to the extent that the commission's new rates would not earn any extra money for the carriers. The decision at which the petition was aimed was intended to become effective in November, but in view of the petition and of the difficulty of preparing schedules it probably will not become effective for an indefinite period."

## BRITISH WHEAT

## TAX

A London dispatch to-day says: "Premier MacDonald was cheered at the opening session of the House of Commons yesterday when he gave emphatic assurance that his government would not and could not put a British tariff on foreign wheat for the benefit of the grain growers of the dominions...."

## TREE-PLANTING TO

## HONOR WASHINGTON

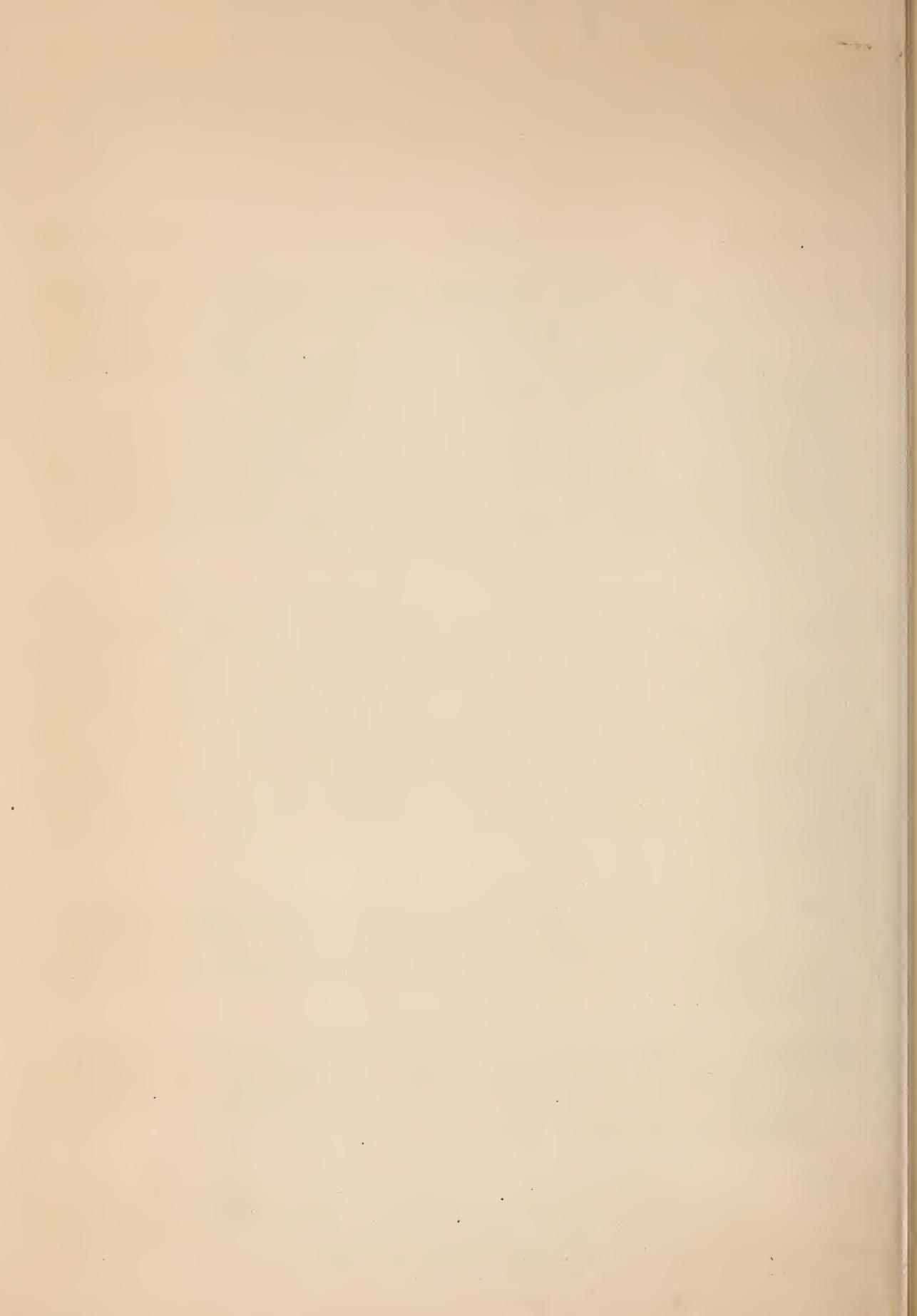
Plans for planting 10,000,000 trees throughout the United States as national monuments to George Washington were announced yesterday by Mrs. John D. Sherman, presidential commissioner of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which is cooperating in the move with the American Tree Association. (Press, Oct. 29.)

## EGG-LAYING

## CONTEST

A Kankakee, Ill., dispatch to-day reports that five white leghorn hens, owned by E. H. Rucker, a former University of Missouri professor now living at Ottumwa, Iowa, have set a new world's egg-laying record. The hens have laid 1,589 eggs in 361 days or 318 eggs a hen. The previous record, set last year in Storrs, Conn., was 302 eggs a hen.





Chase on  
Overpro-  
duction

Stuart Chase writes at length under the title, "The Enemy of Prosperity; Overproduction, What Shall We Do About it?" in Harpers Magazine for November. He says in part: "A generation ago the automobile industry was unknown. It has been created out of whole steel in the past thirty years, particularly and especially in the past ten. It is probably the most mechanized and most modern of all the world's industries. Ten thousand years ago farming was well known. Save hunting, it is the most ancient of all economic crafts. Motor car making and agriculture thus stand at the extreme left and the extreme right, respectively, of the economic field. Yet each suffers from the same handicap. Both are readily capable of producing far more units than the market can absorb, with resulting disastrous competition, wasteful selling effort, and chronic unemployment. In the massed ranks of other industries, reading from left to right, I can call to mind but very few in which the blight of overproduction is not endemic. Throughout Western civilization-- with reservations in respect to France-- the malady takes a frightful toll, which is clearly mounting with the years.....Jumping now across the economic front to agriculture, we find that the basic problem of the American farmer lies in his 'surplus.' The Government at the present writing has bought and holds in storage millions of bushels of wheat in a heroic and possibly calamitous attempt to keep the surplus from crushing wheat farmers altogether. Four factors, according to Dr. O. E. Baker, have speeded up the agricultural surplus in recent years, and promise, moreover, to speed it even faster in the future: 1. Mechanized farming. 2. Better seeds, stock, soil treatment, and land use. 3. Drastic shifts from less productive crops per acre-- from corn to cotton in the South; from hay to fruits and vegetables all over the country particularly in California. 4. The extensive shift from beef cattle to dairy cattle, hogs, and poultry-- the latter producing far more human food per unit of animal food consumed.....In brief, the better we do things, the worse off we are.....Overproduction is a double-edged sword, striking the worker through unemployment, the business man, and the farmer through overhead costs, and so cutting its savage way through every social class. It gathered momentum during the whole 'prosperity' period. From many points of view it is fortunate that prosperity has come to an end, shocking us into a realization of our true condition; forcing us to terms with the invader.

"For America, industrial co-ordination must probably take the form of a drastic revision of the anti-trust laws; an alliance between industry, trade association, and Government to control investment (i.e., plant capacity) on the one hand, and to guard against unwarranted monopoly prices on the other; a universal system of minimum wages and guaranteed hours of labor to frighten off fly-by-night entrepreneurs and to stimulate purchasing power; and finally, and perhaps most important of all, the setting up of a National Industrial Planning Board as a fact-gatherer and in turn an adviser to Congress, President, industry, trade union, banker, State government, on every major economic undertaking in accordance with a master blueprint....."

Cotton

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for October 28 says: "As the end of October draws near cotton does not appear to be pressing on the market. Into-sight movement is tapering off, hedge selling is not heavy and exports for the past week and for the season are slightly larger than a year ago.....Market experience would indicate that the advance of the past week was a little too rapid; sharp rallies usually are



accompanied by partial declines, and when those come the question for the consumer to ask himself is if this is not the opportunity he has been looking for to secure cheap raw material. At present the chances seem to favor somewhat higher rather than lower prices in the long run. It can not be said that the situation calls for extreme optimism, but there should be a happy balance between that and pessimism multiplied and exaggerated. The world supply is large and consumptive demand is slow, but civilization is wrapped in cotton cloth and sewed up with cotton thread. Textile goods are as fundamental as food and shelter, and the raw material is now selling at an extremely low price. The movement of cotton shows that producers are now disposed to make a stand against lower prices. That prices will curve up and down is to be expected in present conditions, so too would the condition of a fever patient who is convalescing. The important point is whether the patient is really gaining or not. The situation in cotton is the same. It is giving some evidence of resistance now, and as for the future, the probabilities are that it will grow stronger....."

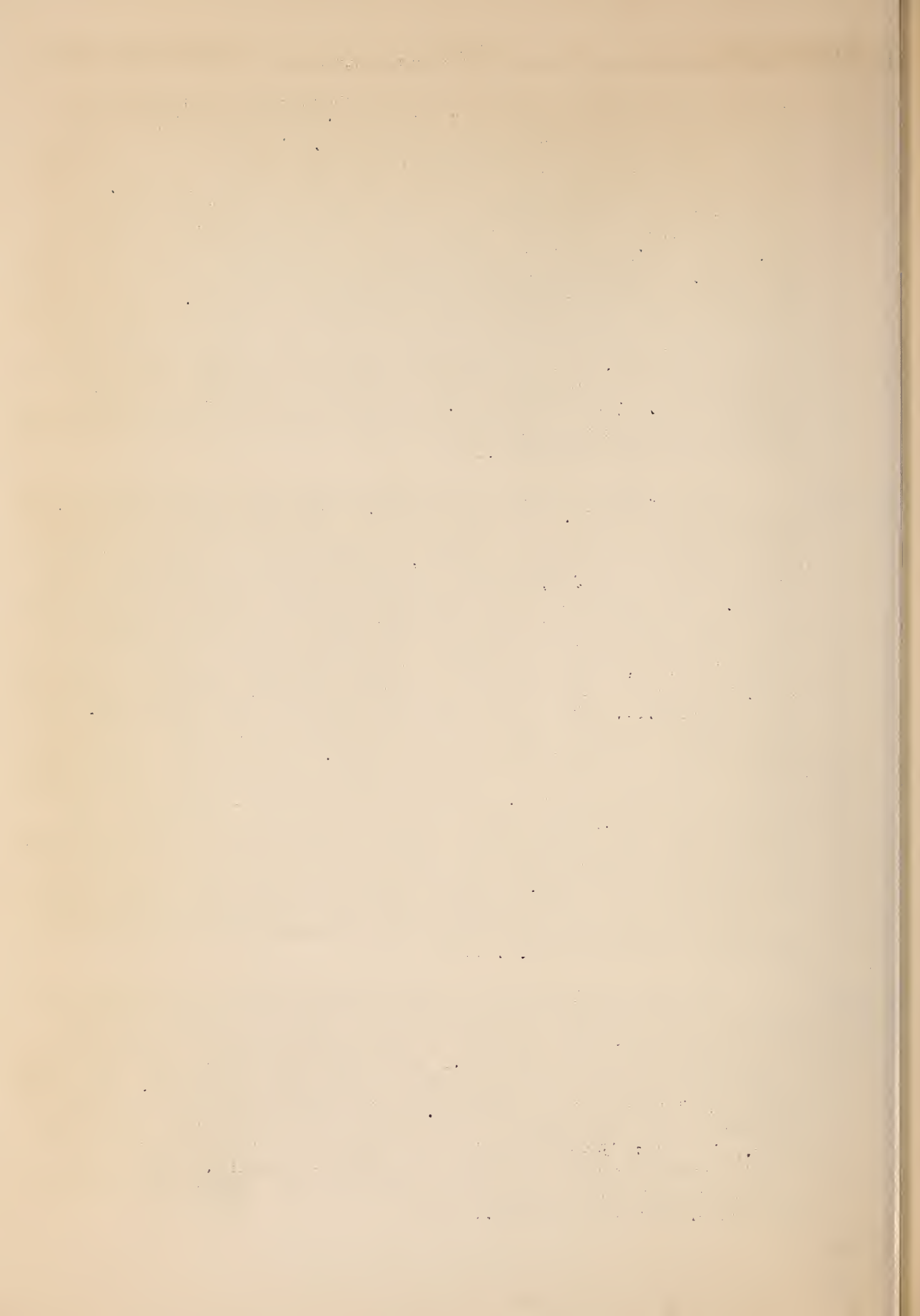
Dutch Farm  
Efficiency

E. V. Wilcox writes of Dutch farm efficiency in Christian Science Monitor for October 15. He says in part: "Whatever may be the case in other countries, farming in Holland is not an extra hazardous occupation from a financial standpoint. With 2,500,000 acres of crop land, Dutch farmers fail by only \$50,000,000 of making Holland agriculturally independent. The meaning of this achievement becomes clearer by comparison. Population density in Holland is greater than in the United Kingdom and nearly twice as high as in Germany. Yet England has to import 75 per cent of its food, while Holland in the crop year just closed sent nearly 2,000,000 tons of food products to Germany, England, Belgium, and France. Little Holland....with a total area only equal to that of Maryland, has three hungry mouths for each acre of cultivated land, while the United States boasts of three crop acres per person. Yet America's huge farm area last year fell short of supplying home needs by nearly one dollar's worth of food for each acre. The United States had to import \$3 worth of food per capita, while Holland with nine times as many people per acre of crops came within \$6 per capita of agricultural self-sufficiency. Thus the Dutch farmer coaxes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times as much produce from an acre as America succeeds in doing. And the Dutch output per farm worker equals the American record notwithstanding the fact that American farmers have at their disposal more than three times as much horse and motor power per man as the Dutch enjoy....."

Fox Farm-  
ing in  
Canada

The Canadian Province of Prince Edward Island is the cradle and home of the fox-farming industry, says the Canadian Pacific Railway. Initiated in 1878, the industry has had a steady growth and has spread to all Provinces of the Dominion. Prince Edward Island, moreover, is now supplying live foxes for the stocking of fur farms in Europe. The silver fox is the "star" of the industry and the beauty of its fur has given it the call in the fur markets of the world, a bulletin on the subject asserts. It says: "Fox-farming is now carried on in all Provinces of the Dominion and the number of farms is steadily increasing. The latest statistics show that in 1928 there were 4,371 fur farms in the Dominion, of which 3,676 were fox farms....."

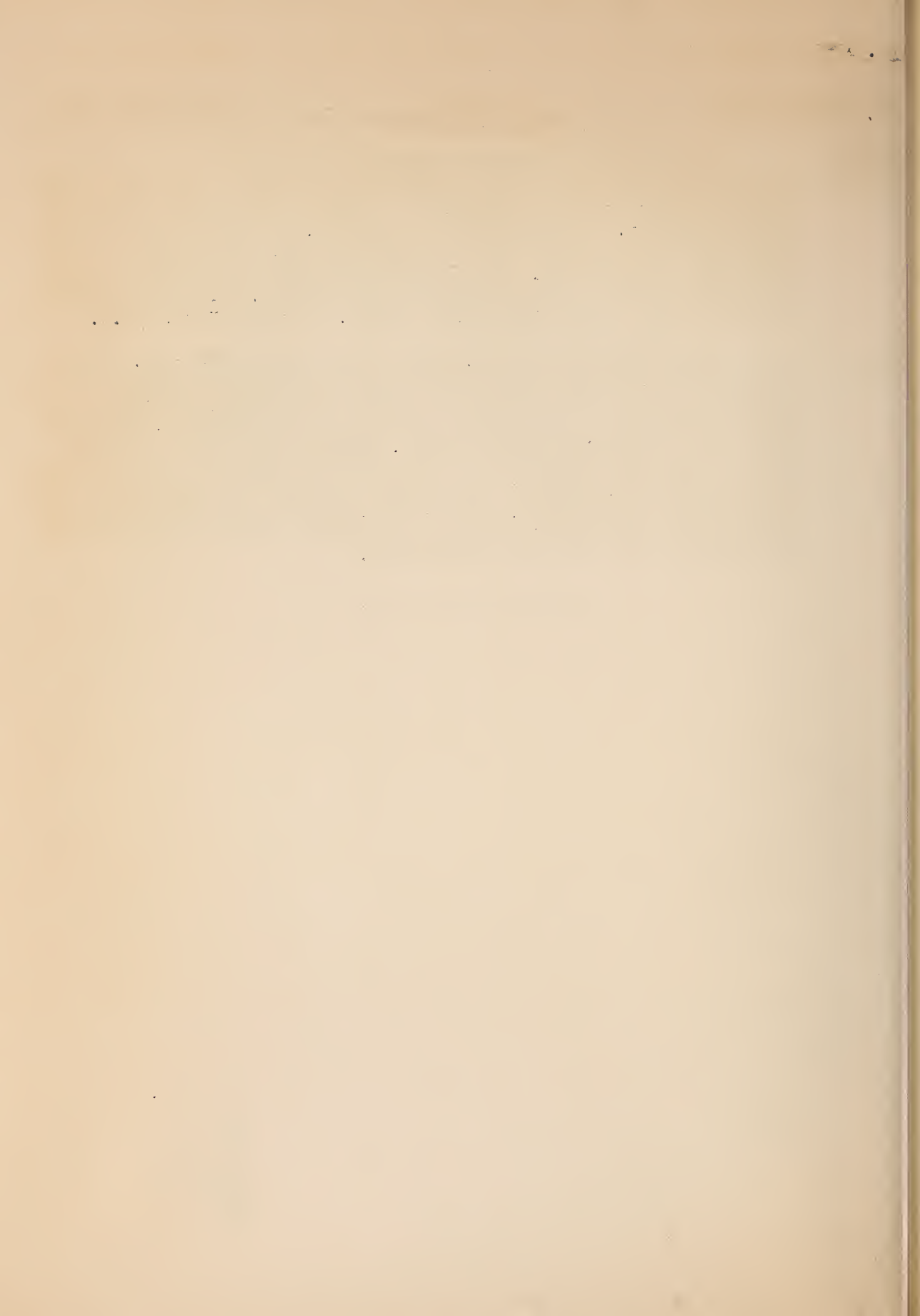




Poultry                      Live poultry is the most perishable commodity that is shipped to  
Marketing                  New York and can not be held on track from one week to the next. There  
Waste                      should be some medium to bring about a proper relationship between de-  
                                 mand and supply. In case there is a surplus, it could be fed at ship-  
                                 ping points and perhaps sufficient tonnage added to compensate for the  
                                 labor and cost involved. Some solution will have to be found to stop  
                                 the present waste in the handling of live poultry, for which consumers  
                                 in New York pay nearly \$80,000,000 yearly. (Produce News, Oct.4.)

Wool                              The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for October 25 says: "There  
Market                      was a little better business reported in the piece goods markets in con-  
                                 sequence of the colder weather throughout the country, although it has  
                                 not been reflected to any great extent in the wool markets, which have  
                                 been quiet with prices barely steady. Demand favors still the finer  
                                 wools. The foreign markets have shown little change this week with re-  
                                 spect to merinos. There is a little more business reported in this end  
                                 of the market in Bradford. Cross-breds, however, are easier again this  
                                 week and the new season's basis in the primary markets of the Southern  
                                 Hemisphere is not yet fully established."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Oct. 28:-- Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25-13; cows, good and choice \$5.25-8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50-13; vealers good and choice \$9-11.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75-9. Hogs, heavy-weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.40-9.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9-9.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.50-9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25-8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50-7.35.

No. 1 dark Northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis 79-1/8-83-1/8¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 84 3/4¢; St. Louis 85 1/2-87 1/2¢; Kansas City 82 1/2-85¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 73-74¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 69 1/2-73 1/2¢; Kansas City 75-76¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 81 1/2¢; Minneapolis 75 1/2-77 1/2¢; St. Louis 76-83¢; Kansas City 76-77¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 35 1/2-36 1/2¢; Minneapolis 32-32 1/2¢; St. Louis 36 3/4-37¢; Kansas City 35 1/2-36¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-2 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York Round Whites \$1.85-1.90 in Baltimore; \$1.55-1.65 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55-1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45-1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes brought \$2.25-3 in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-1.35 per 100 lbs. in consuming centers; 80-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester, New York. New York Rhode Island Greening and Wealthy apples \$1-1.25 per bushel in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-1.30 and Kings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwins and Kings \$1.40-1.50 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-1.35 per bushel in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 42 points to 10.72¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 17.21¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 52 points to 11.66¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 39 points to 11.54¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40 cents; 91 score, 38 cents; 90 score, 35 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19-21 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 19-19 1/2¢; Young Americas, 19-19 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 26

Section 1

October 30, 1930.

## GREEN ON UN- EMPLOYMENT

Confidence that unemployment can be largely conquered if whole-hearted cooperation is obtained toward providing work was expressed last night by William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement estimating that one-sixth of the Nation's population was "threatened with acute need" this winter, according to the press to-day. "If all groups join whole-heartedly in the movement to provide jobs and relief, unemployment can be largely conquered. We must visualize the danger ahead and face the problem," Mr. Green said.

The report says, further: "Meanwhile, employment for 20,000 men in the Nation's shipyards for the coming year was assured yesterday by the Shipping Board as a call went out for the women of the country to aid the President's emergency committee on employment in finding work for the heads of hungry families. Explaining that the Government placed the number of unemployed at 3,500,000, Mr. Green said 'an increase of usual proportions' for the winter months would bring the number 'well over 5,000,000. Including the families depending on these men and women,' he added, 'over 20,000,000 persons, or one-sixth of our entire population, are threatened with acute need from unemployment this winter.'....."

## WOMEN AND UN- EMPLOYMENT

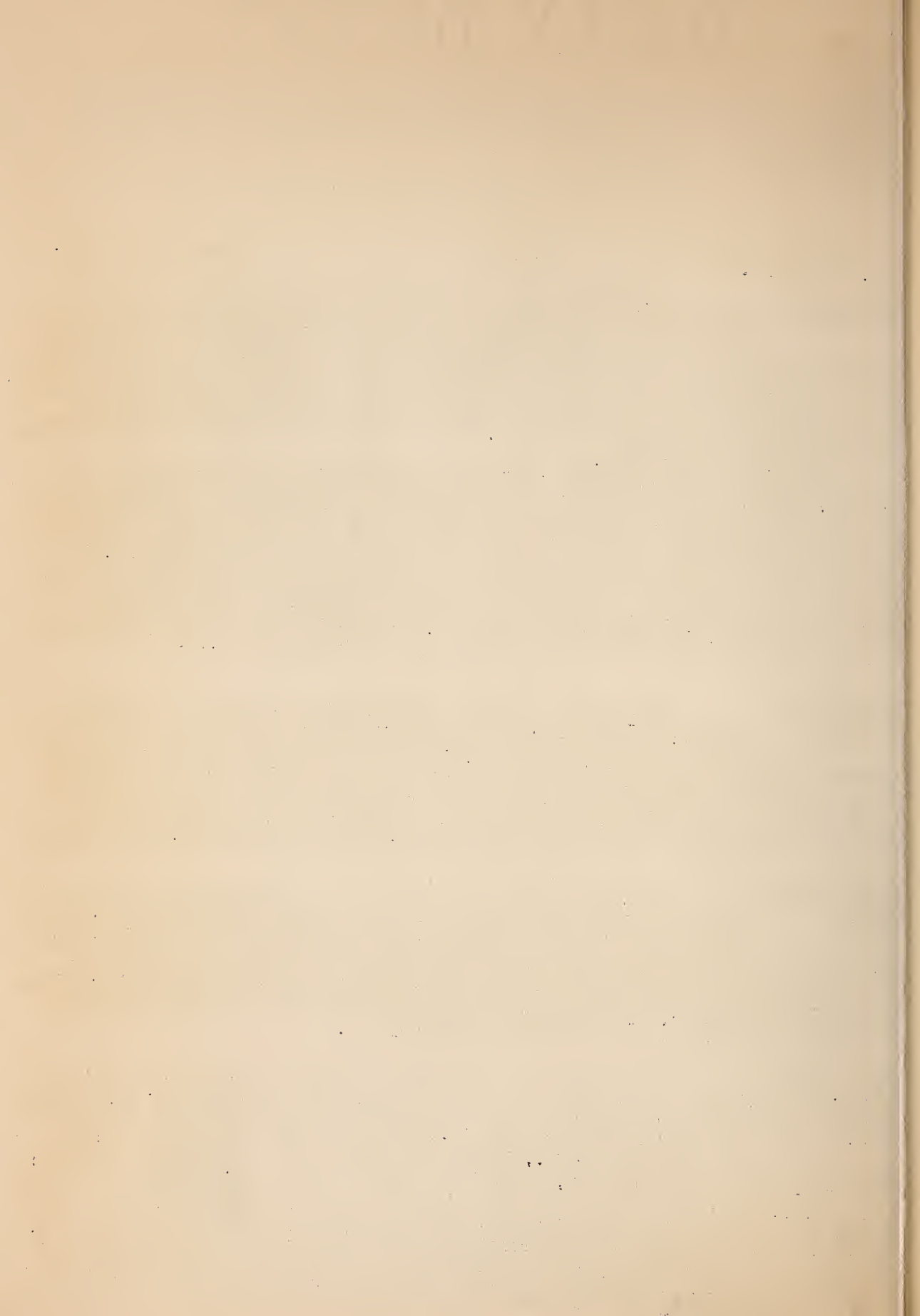
The staff of Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment Relief, was joined yesterday by Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, of Montclair, N.J., consulting industrial engineer, whose main concern will be the development of cooperation by women. Doctor Gilbreth said that one of her first plans is to enlist housewives in a movement to push forward home renovation programs and like expenditures so that in the aggregate a large amount of employment may be created. (Press, Oct.30)

## PARROT EMBARGO RELEASE

An order lifting the embargo on the importation of parrots, which was issued last winter to guard against psittacosis, a disease which appeared to be epidemic among the birds at the time, has been prepared by the Public Health Service for Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who will probably sign and promulgate the new regulations to-day or tomorrow, according to the press to-day. The draft order provides for what are considered necessary precautions in regard to the admission of parrots.

## ARMOUR CHIEF ON PACKER BUSINESS

A comprehensive view of the packing industry was given yesterday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court when F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co., testified on behalf of his firm which, with Swift & Co., is seeking modification of the packers' consent decree, entered into in 1920, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Mr. White...recounted how the business had been built on the theory producers of livestock must be furnished a daily cash market and questioned whether any other group of producers have the same opportunity to sell that livestock producers enjoy. He pointed out the inability to control shipments of livestock and declared that the packing industry must be equipped to handle peak loads when they come, whether regularly or irregularly....."





## Section 2

Agricultural Credit and Negro Farmer      Roland B. Eutsler writes of the credit problems of the Negro in North Carolina in the current issue of Social Forces. He says in part: "The credit situation in North Carolina is bad. It should be emphasized, too, that white tenants and some of the white farm owners are in equally as unfavorable a credit position as are the Negro farmers. Credit conditions seem to arise from the circumstances under which the people live and farm rather than from exploitation along racial lines. ....Improvements in the credit situation and in farming methods of Negro farmers in North Carolina would be greatly helped by educational programs designed to result in: (1) The raising of more food and feed crops on Negro owner and tenant farms, thereby decreasing the amount of credit needed simply for consumptive purposes. Not only is the cost of credit for living expenses high but also one should be better able to borrow on advantageous and economical terms when credit for consumptive purposes is not needed. (2) The production of more improvement crops and livestock as a means of increasing productivity of the farm units and decreasing the need for large credit extensions....(3) Educational activity to point out the advantages of long term and intermediate credit from Federal agencies as compared to other agencies. (4) Education of the Negro county demonstration agents in the matters of credit. ...."

British  
Apple  
Imports

The Medical Officer (London) for October 11 says: "During the four weeks ended 17th August, nearly 700 tons of imported apples were condemned at Manchester docks. Dr. W. F. Dearden, the port medical officer, reports that this was due to the very extensive prevalence of 'brown heart,' a condition which may be described as death to the tissue of the apple owing to interference with its now well recognized function of respiration. Doctor Dearden writes: 'The successful preservation of this fruit in a confined space depends upon a number of factors. Variety, size, and maturity of the apple are highly important, but the main factors appear to be temperature, humidity, and air circulation. Although the incidence of "brown heart" is distinctly affected by variety and size, it is mainly a question of deficient circulation of air; the apple tissues take up oxygen and give off carbon-dioxide, and interference with this interchange means death of the tissue. Externally the apple is of normal appearance, and it is only on cutting into it that the brown patches of dead tissue radiating from the core can be detected, this feature rendering the assessment of damage in a large cargo extremely difficult.' The condemnation referred to was from a cargo of 43,163 boxes of 42 lbs. weight each, which arrived on 11th July. Sufficient samples were examined from every mark of each variety to enable a percentage of unfit apples in each to be approximately estimated. As a result 6,976 boxes were allowed for sale in the ordinary way, 26,919 boxes are being utilized for cider making, and the rest have been used for manure."

European  
Farm  
Relief

An editorial in Poland for October says: "Taking the initiative in the effort to remedy the ills of the central European agricultural states, Poland recently called an international conference at Warsaw to take up the task of balancing their trade turnover through a careful study of the resources and needs of each individual country. Roumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Esthonia, and Jugoslavia





were represented. The Polish Government invited Lithuania also, but Kovno characteristically dissented, refusing to attend 'for political reasons,' though it had been expressly announced that the conference was called solely for the discussion of agricultural matters. The League of Nations was represented by M. Baumont. The two specific aims of the discussions were (1) to regulate harmful competition, and (2) to reach an agreement governing exports of agricultural products which will work out to the mutual benefit of the exporting countries. At the opening session the Polish Minister of Agriculture cleared away any possible basis for misunderstanding by affirming that such an agreement would in no way constitute an 'agricultural bloc' militating against the industrial countries, but would be rather a measure to protect the economic interests of Europe as a whole. Committees were appointed to study and report on specific problems...."

Tobacco  
Industry

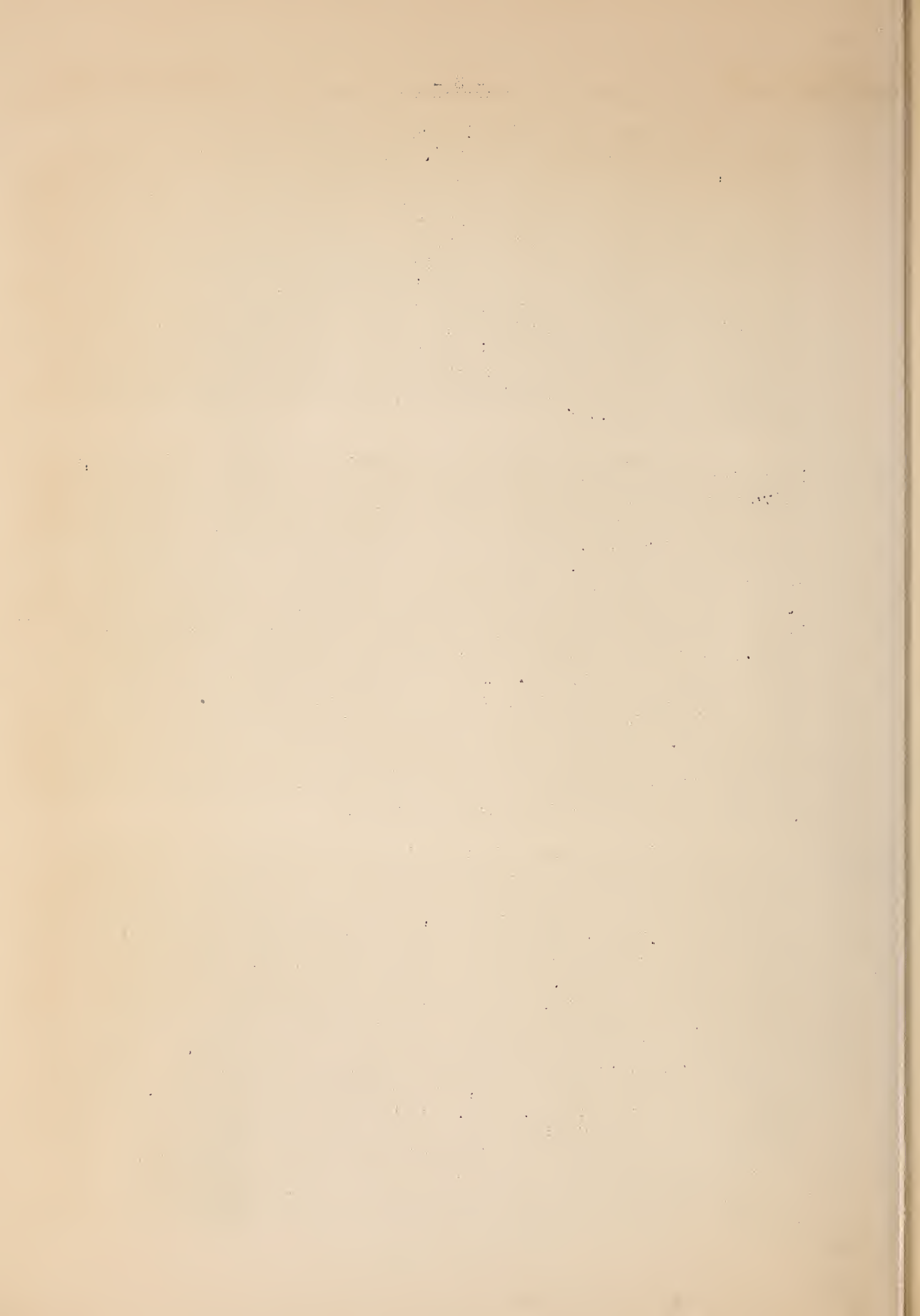
The Progressive Farmer for October 15-31 says: "Of course, too, North Carolina and Virginia tobacco farmers are going to have a cooperative marketing association before long. If it does not come this year, it is still only a question of time until it will come. South Carolina is already organized, and we believe North Carolina will organize before this campaign is over. And whenever cooperative tobacco marketing does come in North Carolina and Virginia, farmers will have the benefit of:--

1. All the experience of the old Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association.
2. All the help of cooperative marketing experts in the Federal Farm Board.
3. All the wisdom of our own State agricultural leadership, the agricultural colleges, etc.

In the proposed tobacco organizations in North Carolina, for example, we start off by organizing into two belts-- The East North Carolina Belt, and the Old Bright Belt, each with its own organization. In this way, the management will be localized and not have everything concentrated away up in Richmond, as was the case before. And yet the belt organizations can cooperate in sales policies, etc., under the direction of the Federal Farm Board...."

Vitamin B  
Studies

The British Medical Journal for October 11 says: "Important among the experiments in nutrition carried out during the past year at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine were a number on the water-soluble B vitamins, their isolation, heat stability, distribution, and components.....Doctor Aykroyd and Miss Gaffikin are extending on a large scale previous work on cereals-- namely wheat, rice, maize, millet, and their constituent parts, with the object of throwing further light on the epidemiology of pellagra. Foods rich in vitamin B 2-- for example, meat, milk, eggs, and green vegetables-- are just those which have been found most effective in the prevention and cure of this disease. Cereals as a class, however, are poor in this vitamin, but as pellagra is confined almost entirely to maize eaters, and is hardly known among populations whose staple food is wheat, rice, or millet, the hypothesis that lack of vitamin B 2 is the primary cause of the disease should be easily tested by assays to discover if the vitamin B 2 content of milled maize is or is not appreciably lower than that of the other milled cereals. The cereals mentioned are also being assayed for their vitamin B 1 content in order to test the vitamin B 1 theory of the etiology of beri-beri..."



Water Con-  
servation  
in  
Nebraska

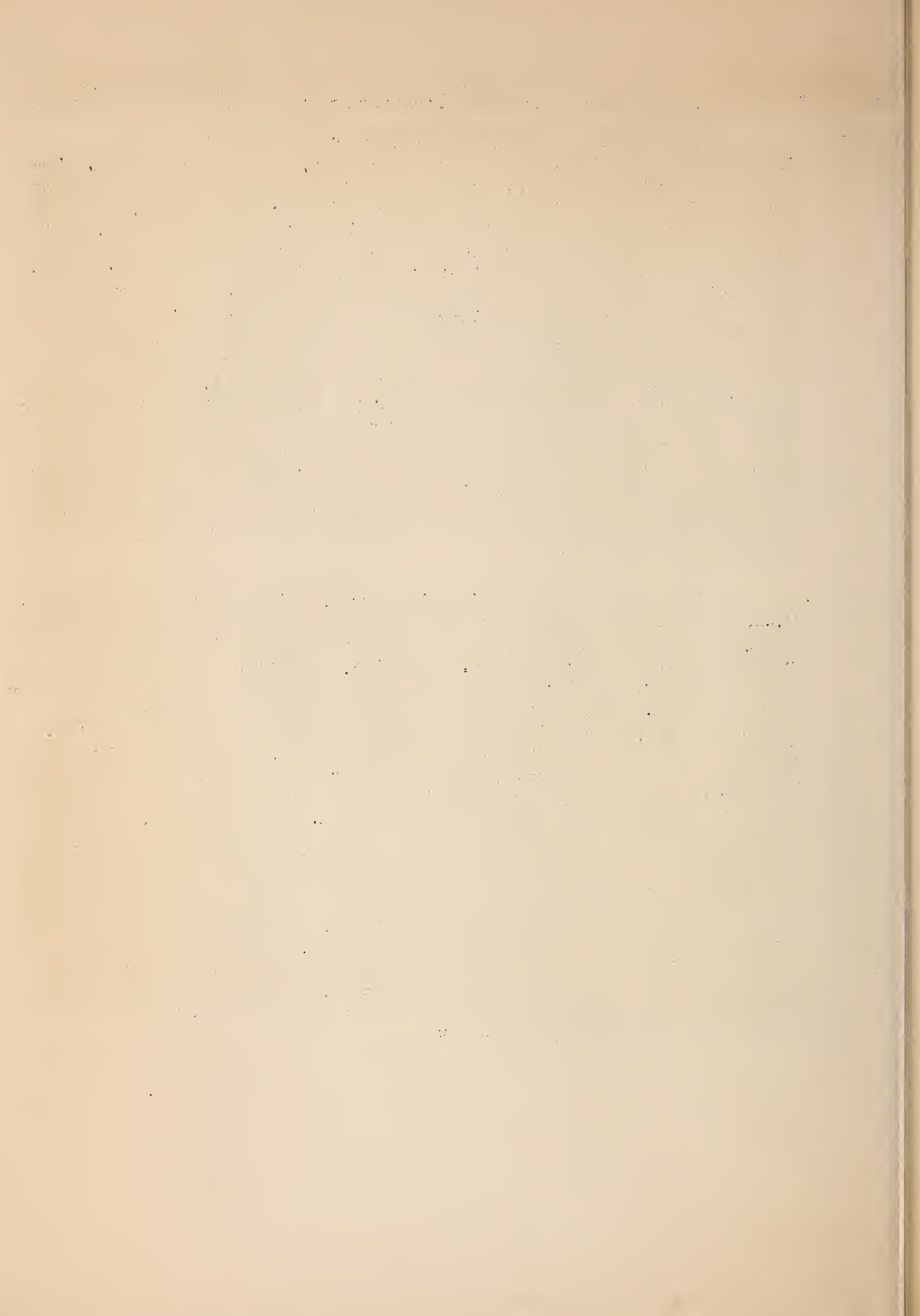
An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for October 11 says:  
"Nebraska has two important natural resources, her soil and water. The threatened drought this past season has brought the importance of water very forcibly to the minds of the people of the State. Each year thousands of acre-feet of water flow through Nebraska and are wasted. Aside from this these waters cause untold damage and suffering in the flood areas of the lower mississippi river basin. The recent irrigation hearing held at North Platte by the engineering department of the United States Army, which by act of Congress is charged with making a survey of the Middle Western States to determine the feasibility of impounding water in reservoirs along the streams in that area for the purpose of flood control, navigation, and incidentally irrigation, seems to us as one of the most constructive steps ever yet taken toward a national program of water conservation for the purpose of flood control and navigation. The attitude expressed at this hearing by the farmers and others should afford much encouragement to those far-sighted men who have fostered this program thus far. Nebraska owes no small part of its wealth to its prosperous irrigated districts and much of her future development must necessarily depend upon the intelligent conservation and use of the water in her streams."

Wheat Sit-  
uation

Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute for September says:  
"....In the changes from year to year in the international wheat situation, the various countries of the world play quite different parts. The changing surpluses from Canada, Argentina, Australia, and from some minor exporters are forced on the international market almost without regard to price. Half of the usually large United States surplus may either be exported or withheld, depending chiefly on the export price. Indian and Danubian exports also depend on price. Among the major importers, only Great Britain, Germany (prior to the war), the Netherlands, and perhaps Belgium appear commonly to adjust reserves so that fluctuations in international supplies are absorbed. Italy, France, and Spain make no measurable adjustment either of domestic consumption or of year-end stocks to the international supply situation, but absorb part of the fluctuations in their domestic crops. From the review of characteristics of year-to-year fluctuations in the various elements in the international wheat situation, it appears that certain new developments tend to promote wide fluctuations in prices from year to year. It appears also that the autumn of 1930 finds the ability and disposition to withhold or to accumulate surplus stocks, essential to the prevention of abnormal price depression when supplies are above current requirements, weakened or absent to an extraordinary degree."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Products

Oct. 29.---Livestock prices quoted: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9-13; Cows, good and choice \$5.25-8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25-12.75; Vealers, good and choice \$8.50-11; Feeder and stocker cattle, Steers, good and choice \$6.75-9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.40-9.65; Light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10-9.30; Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.50-9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50-8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50-7.35.

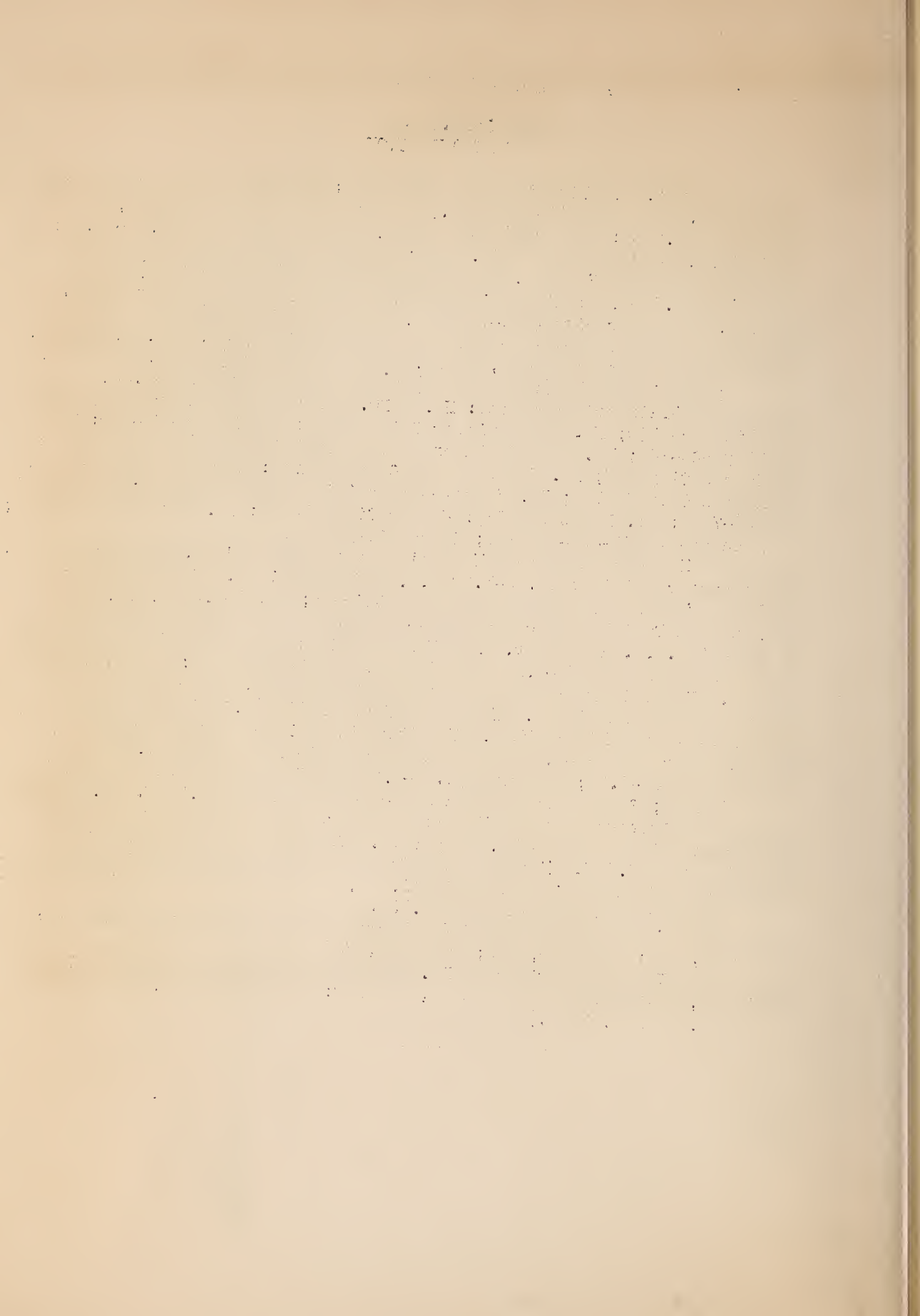
Grain prices quoted: No. 1 Dk. No. spring (13% protein) Minneapolis  $78\frac{1}{4}$ - $81\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 85¢; St. Louis  $87\frac{1}{2}$ -88¢; Kansas City  $82\frac{1}{2}$ -84¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago  $79\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 74¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago  $81\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $67\frac{1}{2}$ - $71\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 75-76¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 77-87¢ (new); Minneapolis  $73\frac{1}{2}$ - $75\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis  $75\frac{1}{2}$ -78¢; Kansas City 75-77¢; No. 3 white oats  $36\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-2 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45-1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions ranged \$1-1.25 per 100 lbs. in city markets: 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes brought \$2.25-3 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. up brought \$1-1.50 per bushel basket in New York City. Eastern Wealthys \$1-1.25; Baldwins \$1.15-1.25 and Jonathans \$1.25-1.50 in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.30 and Kings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points to 10.56¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 17.44¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 11.38¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 11.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19- $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 19- $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19- $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prep. by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 27

Section 1

October 31, 1930

## EX-PRESIDENT

COOLIDGE ON  
ECONOMIC  
SITUATION

Ex-President Coolidge, in a radio address at Springfield, Mass., last night, spoke of the administration's efforts to meet the situation arising out of the business depression. He said in part: "We have had a world-wide recession in trade. It has been due to a combination of causes which no one yet comprehends. There has been a chronic revolution in China, economic chaos in Russia, and grave disturbances in India, so that one-half the population of the globe has been turned into a financial liability. South American States have been in revolt. These had their influence. But probably we are going through that secondary reaction, which has usually followed the first revival after great wars. No government worthy of confidence undertakes to guarantee prosperity. It can, however, through wise measures promoting security and peace, accompanied by reasonable taxation, greatly encourage all kinds of business. Such a policy will make business better when times are good and prevent it from being worse when times are bad. If there was any action that could have been taken by the Government of the United States which would have prevented the trouble that has arisen all over the world, no one yet has convincingly stated it...."

## COARSE GRAIN COMMITTEE

The Farm Board announced yesterday that it has invited the Coarse Grain Advisory Commodity Committee to meet at Washington on Monday, November 17. Much correspondence has been received by the Farm Board relative to the importation of corn and other coarse grains at prices considerably below the market level in this country, less the tariff. This material will be turned over to the advisory committee, together with all other information in the possession of the board that has any bearing on the production and marketing of grain other than wheat. The Coarse Grain Advisory Commodity Committee was selected by the grain cooperatives on invitation of the Farm Board.

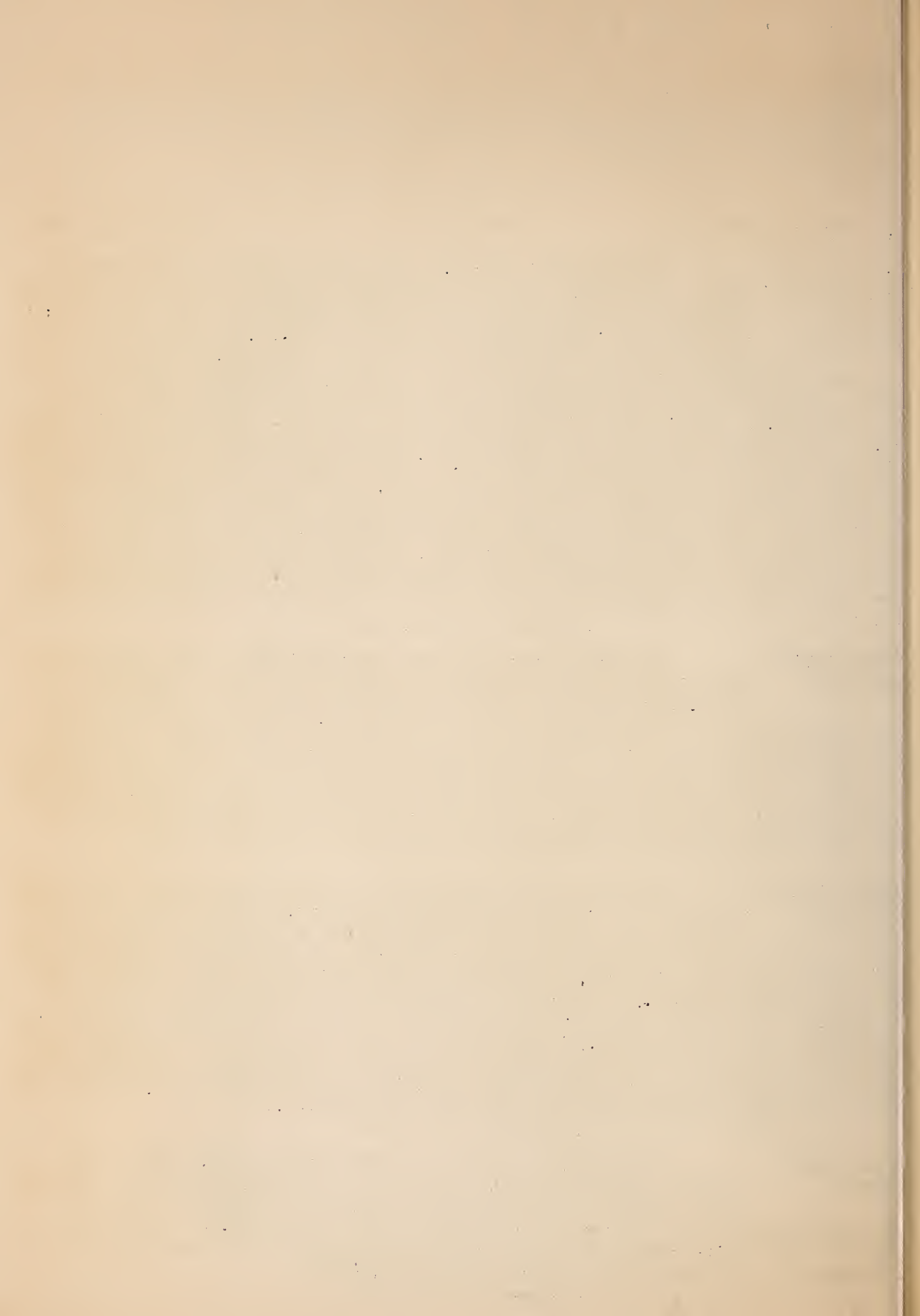
## PARROT IMPORT REGULATIONS

The ban on the importation of parrots was raised in an order issued at the Treasury Department yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Regulations designed to prevent the entry in future of infected birds have been laid down. Parrots may be imported only in lots not exceeding 100 birds, confined in cages holding not more than ten each with the sexes segregated. They may be brought in only through ports which have facilities for holding them under observation for fifteen days before they are released for handling by dealers. Exceptions are made in the case of parakeets and the smaller species of tropical birds, which may be landed without detention, and parrots being brought in by their owners, providing no individual carries more than five birds and has owned these for more than sixty days....."

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

A Stockholm dispatch to-day reports that Dr. Karl Landsteiner, eminent bacteriologist and pathologist, who since 1922 has been a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, yesterday won the award of the Nobel prize for medicine. It was the first of this year's awards to be announced and was made by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine. The money grant amounts to about \$48,000.





## Section 2

Cheney on Business Conditions C. H. Cheney, author of "The New Competition," writes at length under the title, "When Prosperity Backfires," in Nation's Business for November. He says in part: ".....I can't recall an industry of which I haven't been told that its main trouble is overproduction--excess plant capacity. Has this excess plant capacity miraculously disappeared since last October? What can be done about it? Suppose everybody agreed to cut production--would they cut? The alternative is to eliminate the un-economic plants, the high-cost and inefficient producers. But how? Shall they be asked to fold up their plants like the Arabs and silently steal away? Shall they be bought up through mergers and consolidations and closed up? Most merged concerns soon set higher sales quotas than quotas of the original companies. Every industry and every business would profit if each factory would write off a percentage of its equipment, wipe it out of calculations of its capacity, never consider it in going after volume....What every business needs and what every industry needs is a three-year, a five-year, and a ten-year program to be stuck to, come drought or high water. This should provide for only a normal growth, pre-determined with complete knowledge of probable markets and conditions in the industry. How many industries are ready to substitute for ignorance some understanding of their own basic economics? How can each industry hope to participate effectively in the economics of all industry until it knows itself?....."

Florida's  
Canning  
Industry

An editorial in Manufacturers Record, October 30, says: "....No authentic figures are available on production of canned grapefruit for the continental United States as a whole, later than 1927, when the output amounted to 455,093 cases, as compared with 87,720 cases in 1925 and 199,830 in 1923. By far the greater part of the pack is canned in Florida, and figures for Florida's production, based on study made by the United States Department of Commerce, show the following for cases of 24 No. 2 cans: 1920-21, 2,000; 1921-22, 3,000; 1922-23, 150,000; 1923-24, 200,000; 1924-25, 350,000; 1925-26, 400,000; 1926-27, 700,000; 1927-28, 600,000; 1928-29, 957,000; 1929-30, 1,316,738. Florida production of canned grapefruit in 1929-30, all sizes, was 1,327,508 cans of grapefruit and 163,604 of grapefruit juice. This increase, as compared with an increase of 500 per cent in production of all canned foods during the last 25 years, has meant that Florida canners have been unable to meet existing trade demands. The Pacific Coast States are the largest per capita consumers of canned grapefruit, taking from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the Florida pack....."

French Ag-  
riculture

Mauritz A. Hallgren writes under the title "French Prosperity Fades" in The Nation for October 22. He says in part: ".....One important factor in the French economic situation that can not be overlooked is the position of agriculture. France is still predominantly an agricultural country. The most recent census showed 53.7 per cent of her population to be wholly rural and dependent upon farm incomes for their living. The total value of the 1930 farm products has been estimated at \$4,000,000,000, which is approximately half the value of all French production for the last twelve months. Hence depression in agriculture is bound to have a marked adverse effect upon the entire economic structure of France. It is true that there has been a farm crisis in France in almost every year since the war, but the reaction upon the rest of the



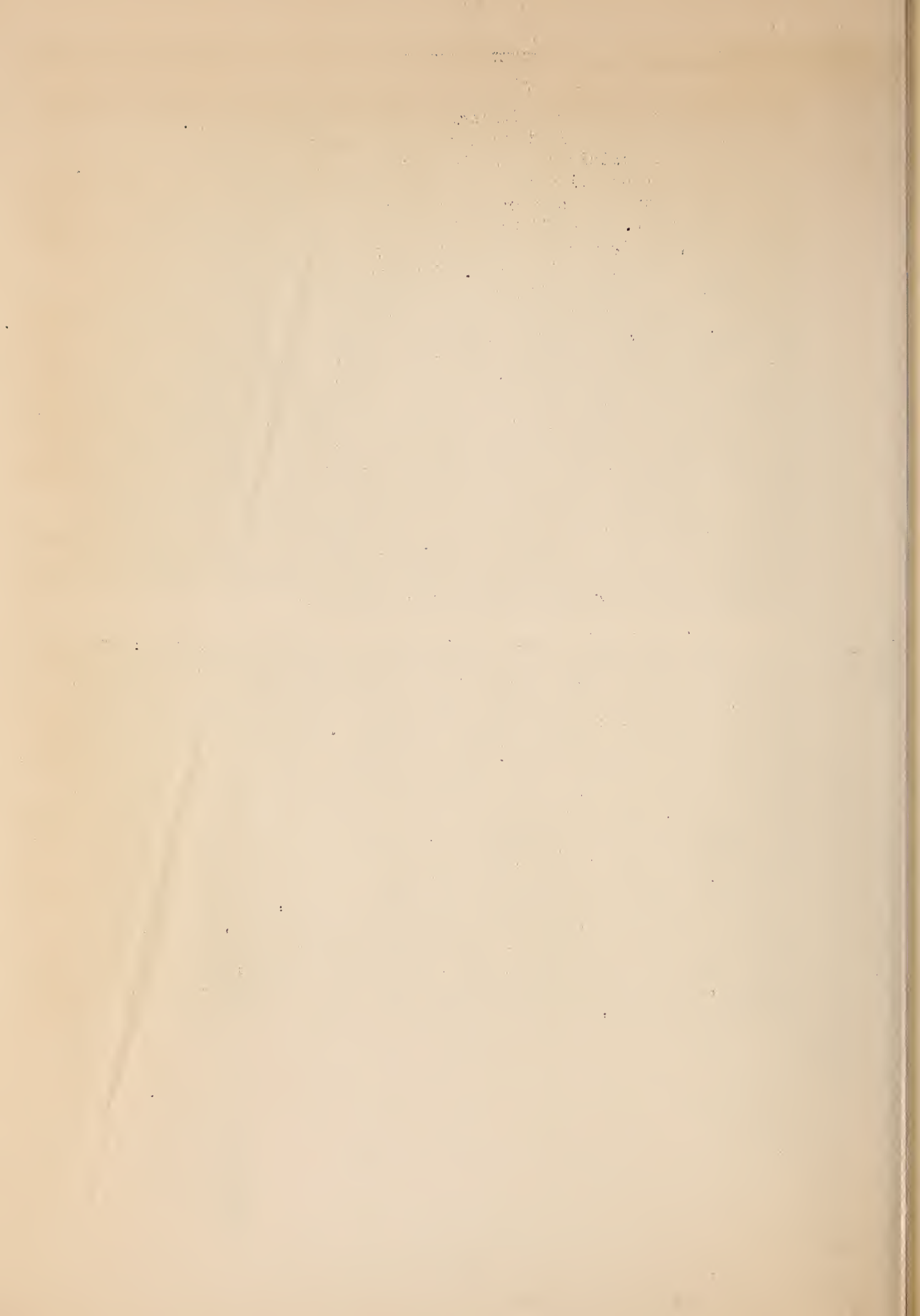
country has been checked by the extraordinary factors already mentioned that have kept French industry and commerce prosperous. Now that the influence of these factors has been considerably weakened and some sort of economic crisis appears to be waiting just around the corner, the agricultural position takes on vastly greater significance. Particularly is this true this year, which has been an especially hard one for the French farmer. The 1930 wheat harvest has been estimated at 67,000,000 quintals, a  $36\frac{1}{4}$  per cent reduction from last year and one of the smallest crops in the past decade. Twenty-five million quintals (about 90,000,000 bushels) will have to be imported to cover domestic requirements as against the normal imported volume of only 10,000,000 quintals. The present price of wheat, depressed because of the world glut, is too low to compensate the farmer for his capital expenditures. The Government is fearful lest the wheat grower become panicky and dump his grain on the market at any price he can get to recoup his expended capital. As a precautionary measure the Government is working out plans for financing the farmer so that he may store his wheat and other products until actually needed. Thus it is hoped to provide the farmer with sufficient funds to carry him through the winter and at the same time prevent a price collapse in wheat that might easily undermine other commodity prices. Whether the Government plan succeeds or fails, the agricultural depression is already adding to France's economic difficulties, while a collapse of farm-produce prices would almost certainly hasten the advent of hard times for French industry and trade."

Packers'  
Consent  
Decree

An editorial in Nation's Business for November says: "Presentation of economic rather than legal reasons for altering a court decree may be one of the 'new trends' in the business world. It is forming the basis of the efforts now being made by two of the large meat packers to have the packers' consent decree modified. The petitioners are asking the court to restore their right to engage in the retail food business, to widen their lines so that they may handle food products other than meats, and produce, and to permit them to retain their interests in stockyards. Their contention is that of all the men in the United States who prepare meat for consumption, they are the only ones whose business hands are so tied. Also, they point out that since the decree was signed, the chain stores have increased, and that a number of them have gone into manufacturing certain of their lines, and that some are in the packing business, furnishing a menace to themselves, as they can not enter the retail business. The consent decree was signed by the five large packers in February, 1920. One of the signers has since been absorbed, and of the four remaining, only the two larger are petitioning for modification, although the other two are in accord with the action."

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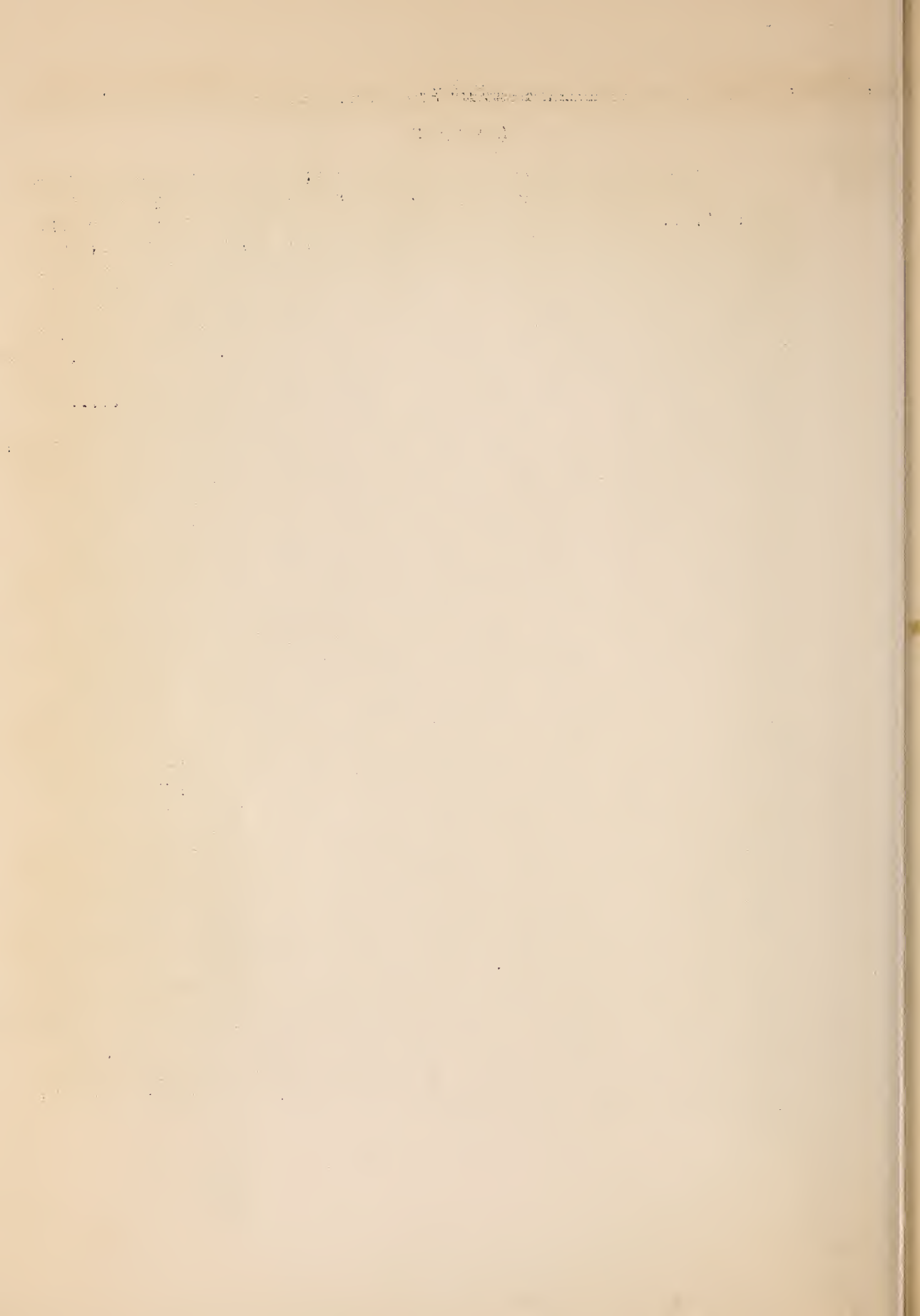


## Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

Sir William Haldane gives a long review of the Department Year-book in the Scottish Journal of Agriculture for October. He says in part: ".....The Yearbook of Agriculture in the United States for 1929 recently issued by the Washington Department, a volume of over 1,000 pages, gives a mass of statistical and other information as to agricultural conditions and progress. Much of this is of little interest to readers in this country, but it includes a great deal that is of value to others than the American farmers for whom, as its preface states, it is primarily intended. The impression given is that, on the whole, farming in America last year was more prosperous than we have been given to suppose from some of the information coming from other sources.....Notwithstanding the fact that the gross value of crop production in the United States was 50 per cent more than the value of the animal products, the Federal Department spent on animal industry more than three times as much as on plant industry. In this country the position is very different notwithstanding the dominating position of livestock in our farm economics repeatedly pointed out by agricultural economists. The tendency in the United States to help and encourage livestock more than crops may be due to its increasing importance in their farm economy. It is shown statistically that in the last three years the cash income from farm production has been contributed by livestock almost as much as by crops, mainly due to the higher prices which American farmers have received for meat. Contrariwise our farmers have suffered their heaviest losses in the last three years through the fall in meat prices here, since the South American supplies swamped our markets in 1926 and 1927. Another matter in which we might well take guidance from America is the thorough manner in which the results of agricultural research are brought to the knowledge of the practical farmer. The report points out that the research done depends largely for its value on the efficiency with which its results are communicated to the public. Last year it distributed free more than 25 million bulletins and other publications in addition to what were sold at prices barely covering printing cost, and it is proposed that further expenditure on publication should be authorized. Even we in this country are generously allowed also to benefit. Other methods of spreading information among the farmers than by directly distributed publications, such as through newspapers and broadcasting are explained and discussed. It is obvious that without such efforts to bring practical knowledge to those whose minds it is intended to stimulate there must result serious loss of advantage from expenditure of public money in research. Although American farm problems are in many respects very different from our own there is much that is akin, and much from which we can learn in the enormous efforts the United States are making, largely through economic betterment, to improve the conditions of their rural population."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Products

Oct. 30.--Livestock prices quoted: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9-12.75; Cows, good and choice \$5-7.75; Heifers (530-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9-12.75; vealers, good and choice \$2.50-11; Feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75-9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.20-9.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9-9.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.40-9. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50-8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50-7.35.

Grain prices quoted: No. 1 Dk. No. spring (13% protein) Minneapolis 77-5/8-80-5/8¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 86½-87¢; No. 2 Hard Winter (12% protein) Kansas City 76½¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 73½-74½¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 74¢; Minneapolis 66-70¢; Kansas City 73-75¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 79½¢; Minneapolis 72-74¢; St. Louis 74½-76½¢; Kansas City 74-76¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 35½-36¼¢; Minneapolis 31¼-31¾¢; Kansas City 34½-35½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.65-2 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.85-1.90 in Baltimore; \$1.55-1.60 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$1.60-1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45-1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1-1.35 per 100 lbs. in city markets; 75-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2-2.25 per cloth top barrel in the East; top of \$3.50 in Cincinnati. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwin apples \$1.25-1.40 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and Chicago; \$1.30-1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-1.35; Kings \$1.50-1.60 and McIntosh \$1.65-1.75 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 10.42¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 17.23¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.25¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.25¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39½¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19-21½¢; Single Daisies, 19-19½¢; Young Americas, 19-19½¢. (Prep. by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



The first part of the history of the reign of King James the First, is divided into three books. The first book contains the reign of King James the First, from the year 1603 to the year 1625. The second book contains the reign of King James the First, from the year 1625 to the year 1628. The third book contains the reign of King James the First, from the year 1628 to the year 1629.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 28

Section 1

November 1, 1930

## GOVERNMENT BUILDING PLANS

Concentrating on its efforts to lead the country to a solution of the unemployment problem, the Federal Government announced yesterday its current construction projects would cost approximately \$1,000,000,000, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Contracts under way and pending aggregate \$938,416,000, it was disclosed at the White House. Already the building program, including public works, naval and military construction, and ships built through Shipping Board loans, totals \$567,756,000. Other contracts to be let as soon as possible aggregate \$370,660,000....."

Secretary Mellon announced yesterday that he had ordered the speeding up of repairs on Government buildings, which ordinarily would be distributed through the year, and the making of surveys for new construction that otherwise would await actual appropriations by Congress for construction.

## TRADE CONDITIONS

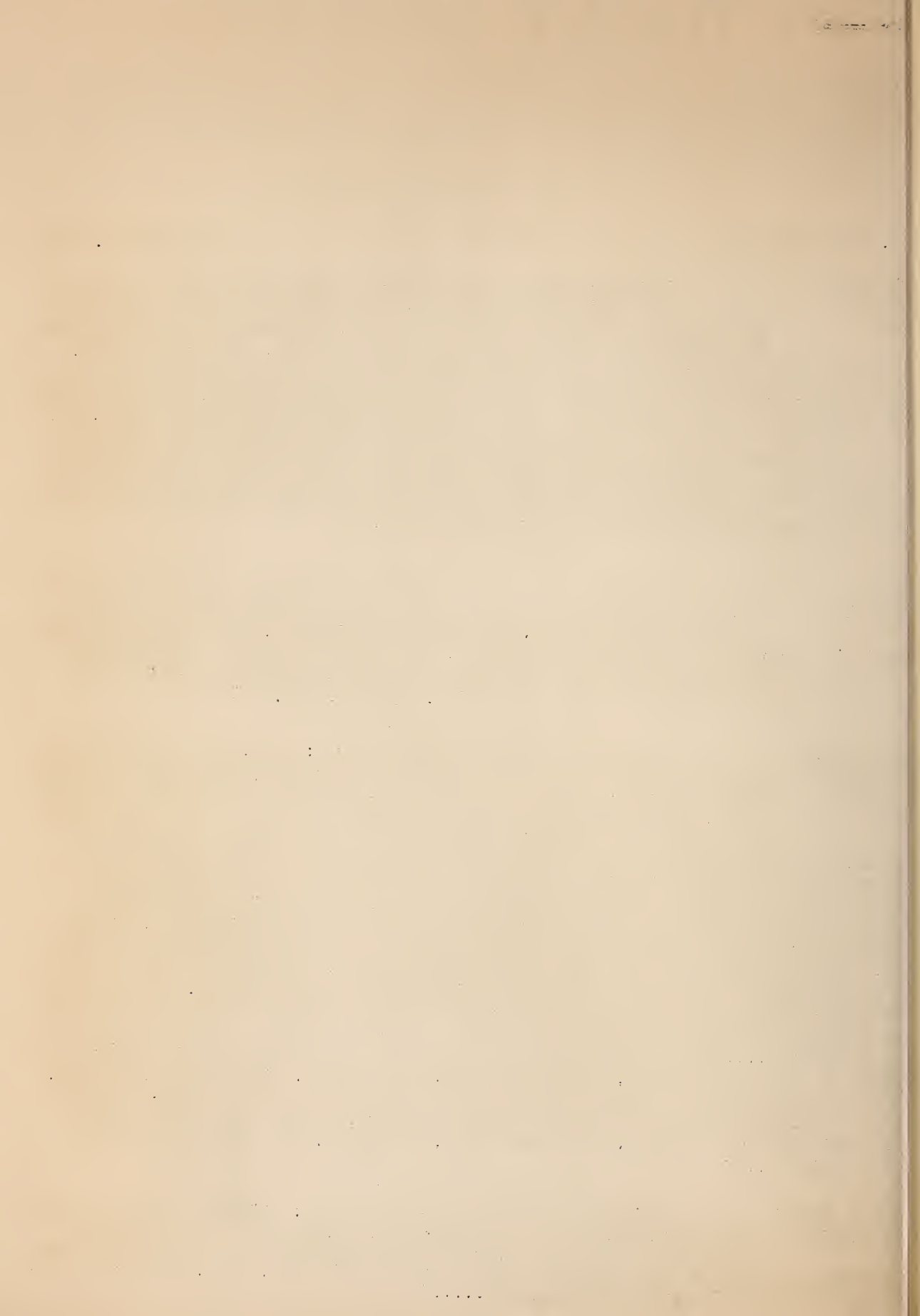
A continuation of the depressed economic conditions in many foreign countries, with some indications of improvement in Canada, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippine Islands, and Sweden, was indicated in a survey of twenty-four countries, made public to-day by the Department of Commerce. The survey was based upon cable and radio reports received by the department from its agents in these countries. (Press, Nov. 1.)

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNER TELLS OF BLOOD TESTS

The New York Times to-day reports: "Dr. Karl Landsteiner of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, whose winning of the Nobel Prize in medicine for 1930 was announced on Thursday at Stockholm, talked yesterday of his researches that led to the discovery of a serum for infantile paralysis; of his studies of human blood groups, which have opened a new field in the establishment of the paternity of children and the identification of suspected murderers, and of his work in immunology, that most recent branch in medical science, dealing with immunization against infectious diseases and the chemistry of toxins and anti-bodies. Doctor Landsteiner's study of human blood groups, which he found to be divided into four main classifications and more than thirty subdivisions, started in 1900 and led to the establishment of definite individual differences in human blood. The practical outcome of these finds was their application in the selection of donors for blood transfusion, whereby this formerly dangerous operation became a safe and frequently used procedure.....Doctor Landsteiner also replied to questions on his comparative studies of the blood of men, anthropoid apes, and monkeys. The results, he said, agreed with the views of anthropologists that there was a closer relation between men and anthropoid apes than between men and monkeys, or even than that between anthropoid apes and monkeys. This suggested, he added, that apes and men had a common origin...."

## ALBERTA GRAIN POOL LOSSES

A Winnipeg dispatch to-day reports: "Drastic losses amounting to \$2,874,686, and including \$1,785,636 sunk in unauthorized purchases of stocks on margin and in unauthorized transactions, were announced yesterday in the report for the year ended June 30, 1929, made by the director of the Alberta Grain Company, Ltd....."





## Section 2

British

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for October 30 says:

Empire

Conference

"That the British Empire conference is already practically a failure is attested by the warmth with which Minister of Dominion Thomas resents the imputation that it has sat for several weeks and made no progress... Chief among the purposes of the Empire conference were understood to be the resuscitation of British industry, relief of growing unemployment in the United Kingdom, assistance to the dominions in their marketing of their produce and incidental strengthening of the imperial bonds. If it had even measurably succeeded it could only have created a distinct British Empire trade group of the Briand conception, either actual or in process of formation, and possibly a third group tending to form itself about the United States. There are those who cheerfully accept the development of such great trade groups in the world as a preliminary to the breaking down of all artificial trade barriers. But neither in the dominions nor in the mother country has this school of thought developed sufficiently to pave the way for 'Empire trade' of the Beaverbrook variety. The dominion premiers, notably those from Canada and Australia, refused to yield substantial further preferences to British manufactured goods except in exchange for preferences in the English markets for dominion foodstuffs, and even then insisted upon reserving their freedom to develop their own manufacturing industries through protective tariffs or any other suitable means. On the other hand the British Labor cabinet, through Chancellor Snowden, brusquely rejected the taxation of England's food....."

Florida's  
Problems

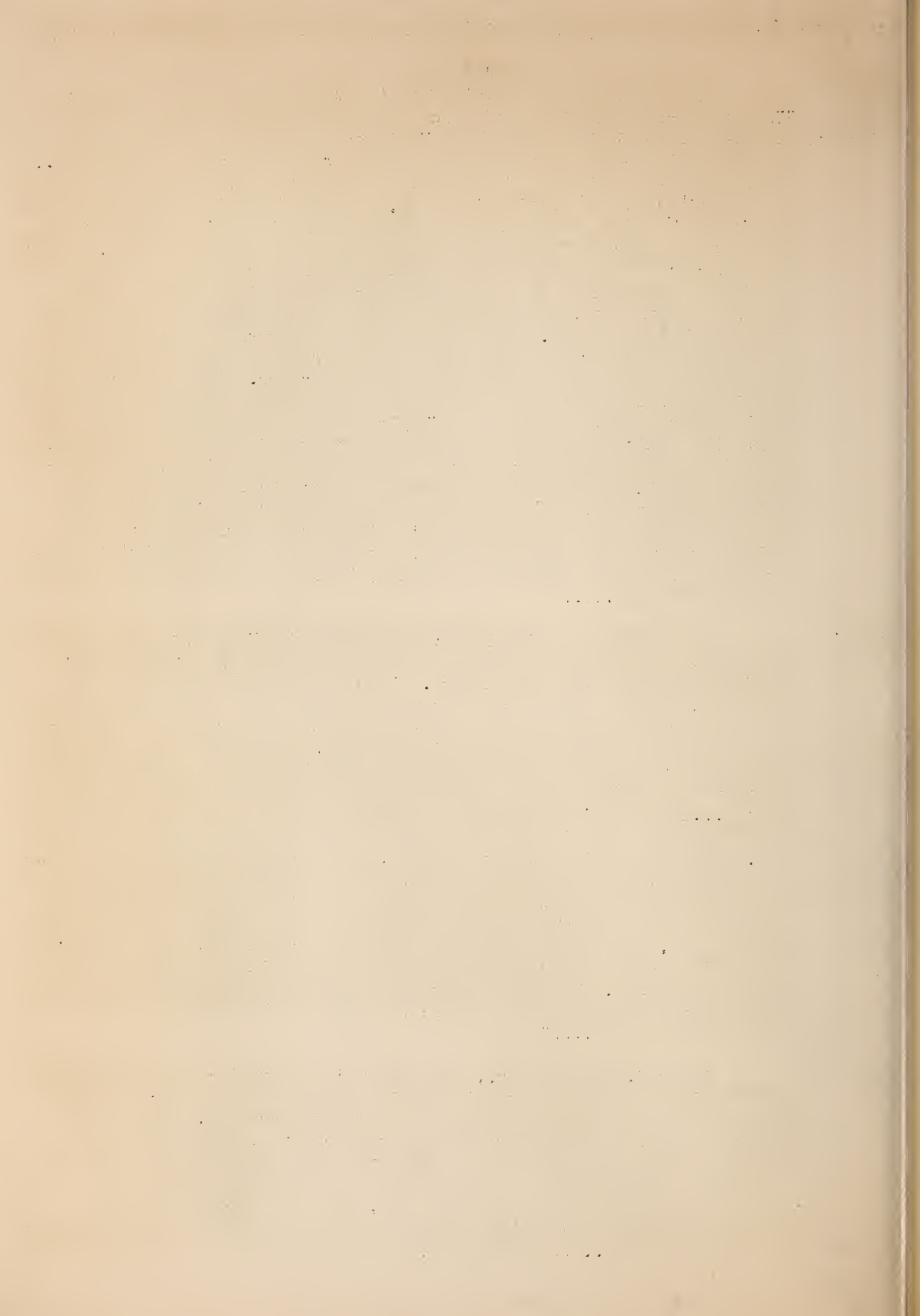
An editorial in The Country Gentleman for November says: "Flor-

ida is now collecting dividends on the resolute policy pursued toward the Mediterranean fruit-fly menace. It has a good citrus-fruit crop moving free from restrictions into practically all the important markets. The best marketing opinion in the State is that this crop will yield a gross income of around sixty million dollars. The lifting of the embargo followed an intensive search by about 500 inspectors. Restrictions now remain in effect only on shipments to Southern and Pacific Coast States....The State's citrus-fruit growers have still another source of encouragement. This is the development of added outlets for their products. The grapefruit-canning business, after a number of years of costly experiment, is on a sound footing, with a growing demand for its output. The principal citrus cooperative in the State has contracted for the sale of all its cannery-grade grapefruit this season at better than usual prices, the large volume of production considered. New processes for the disposal of juice-grade oranges are also in the making, with a promising outlook. Not many branches of American farming have had to face as formidable a series of disadvantages as the Florida citrus growers in recent years...."

Frozen  
Foods

Colby M. Chester, jr., the leader in the rapidly growing package grocery field, foresees a revolution in the distribution of perishable food products as a result of the quick-freezing process. He is interviewed by C. W. Steffler for Forbes for November 1, and is quoted as saying in part: "Development of quick-freezing processes and improved mechanical refrigeration methods underlie this promise for a better balanced and more appetizing national menu, and the evolution now in progress portends far-reaching changes in our ten-billion dollar perishable food industry....Frosted foods were placed on sale at Springfield,





Massachusetts, last March. Ten representative grocery stores conducted the sale, six of which had never before handled meats. The consumer demand has been such that by the first week in August we had increased the number of stores handling these foods to eighteen. In a typical store in the residential district, on the first Saturday of the test campaign, 160 customers bought \$104.90 worth of Frosted Foods. On a recent Saturday, in the same store, 199 customers bought \$205 worth of Frosted Foods. It is significant that an increase of approximately 25 per cent in customers has resulted in an increase of approximately 100 per cent in dollar sales. The results indicate that growers can sell profitable frozen foods through low-temperature display cases as a distinct addition to their normal business....The eighteen stores now handling frozen foods in Springfield will continue to handle them as a permanent feature. The Frosted Foods expansion program calls for the opening of 100 new retail outlets this fall, in one of the large metropolitan areas. General Seafoods Corporation, our subsidiary, is meeting a steadily increasing demand for quick-frozen sea foods, and now has distribution of quick-frozen fish in twenty States, with new distributors constantly being added. An index to the increasing popularity of these foods is the fact that our sales this September were 400,000 pounds greater than for the corresponding period of last year...."

New York                      The formal presentation to New York City of 250,000 flowering  
Gets Flower                      bulbs of various kinds was made yesterday afternoon by John Keur of  
Bulbs                      Keur & Sons, Hillegom, Holland, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Nathan Straus, jr., president of the New York Park Association, has expressed the hope that this gift will lead to further donations by citizens."

Tung Tree                      A projected tung oil tree development on 30,000 acres of land  
Develop-                      north of Lecanto, is now a certainty, according to Norman G. Lenington,  
ment                      Chicago, Ill, president of the West Coast Development Co., promoting the project, and also president of the Imperial Tung Oil Company, New York, who will handle the development, (Manufacturers Record, Oct. 30.)

Wildfowl                      E. Lee LeCompte, game warden of Maryland, writing on "The Wild-  
Situation                      fowl Situation" in The American Field for October 25, says: "Word has been broadcast relative to the decrease in the propagation of wildfowl during the propagating season of 1930, due to the extreme drought which has prevailed in the United States and Canada during 1929 and 1930. At the annual convention of the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, held at Toronto, Can., August 25 and 26, the commissioners of all the provinces of Canada took the floor to give graphic pictures of conditions in their provinces. The leader of these messages, a modern Paul Revere to sportsmen, was Benjamin Lawton, game commissioner of the province of Alberta, who predicted that fifty per cent fewer birds would migrate to his province than flew southward September, 1929. Lawton's words of warning were supported by all game commissioners in the waterfowl breeding area. Mr. Lawton has had over thirty years' experience and knows whereof he speaks. Not only the warning from Mr. Lawton, but the warnings from others throughout the entire breeding ground of wildfowl, means that American sportsmen, and especially those of Maryland and the Atlantic Coast States who depend on eighty per cent of their kill of wildfowl to come from Canadian territory, who



are engaged in oiling up their trusty weapons and renovating hunting paraphernalia, will probably be disappointed in the supply of wildfowl found in their territories this coming season. In September, 1929, Hoyes Lloyd, secretary of the National Parks of Canada, under whose supervision the Migratory Bird Treaty Act is administered and who is acknowledged as one of the foremost game authorities of Canada, reported a very serious shortage in the hatch of wildfowl in Canadian territory, due to the prolonged drought. Mr. Lloyd, at the convention herein mentioned, was compelled to paint an even more disastrous picture relative to the hatch of 1930. Without a question of doubt the drought of the past two years has very seriously affected the most important breeding grounds for waterfowl on this continent, not only those of Canada, but those of all States in the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Coast.....The situation in Canada is very alarming. The Ontario authorities are very seriously considering the damming of a chain of unused lakes, which in the past have not furnished duck food plants, but which served as resting places, a great many of which are located where dams can be built assuring an adequate supply of water in the future..... Paul G. Redington, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, has issued a nation-wide appeal for cooperation to State game departments and sportsmen at large, warning us that unless the sportsmen themselves assist and cooperate in saving birds for brood stock his department will be compelled to impose further restrictions on the hunter. I am well aware of what may happen unless we, as sportsmen, not only ourselves use sportsmanlike methods in hunting, but compel others to do so....."

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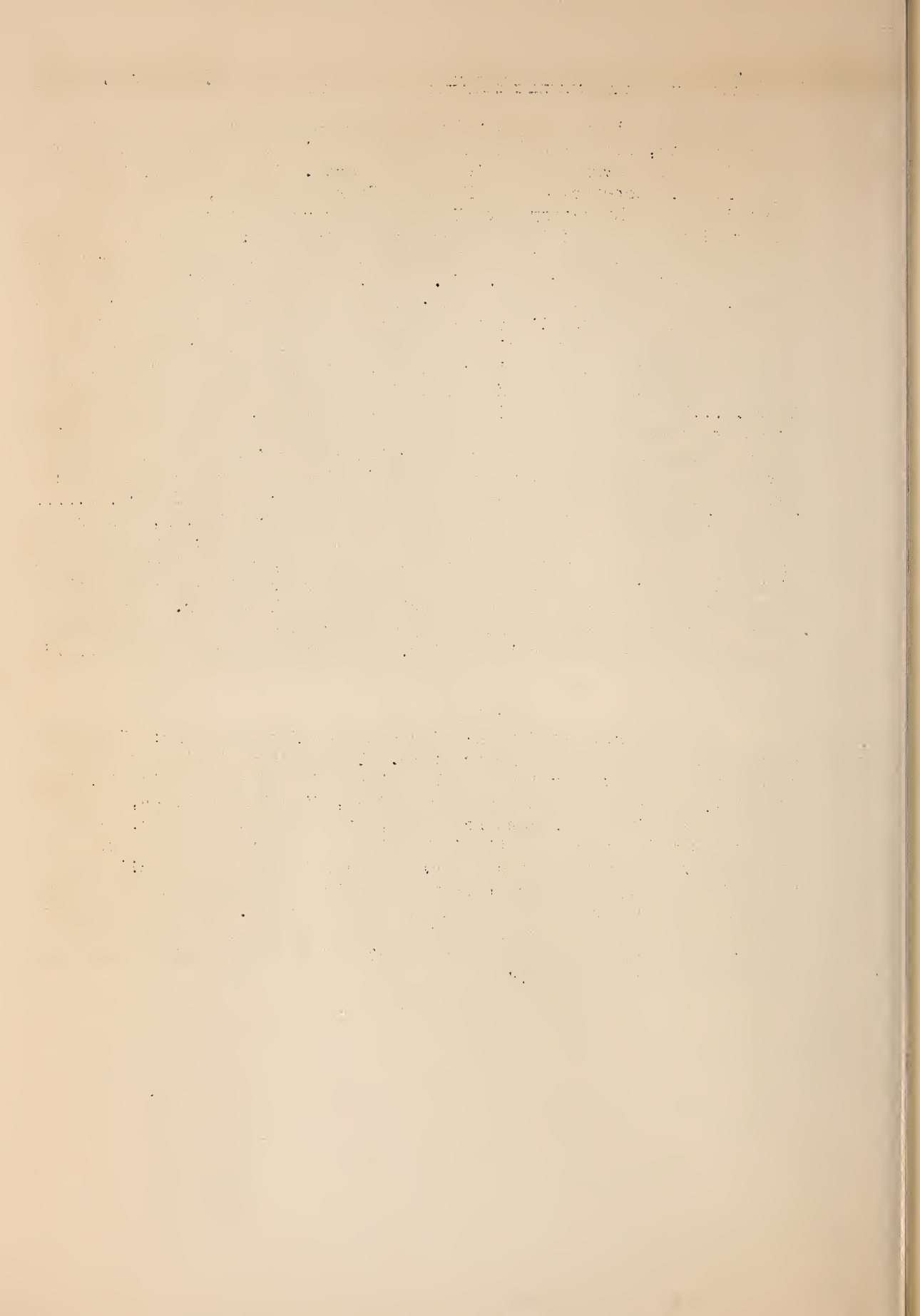
Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Nation's Business for November says: "Nothing escapes the Department of Agriculture. It concerns itself not only with crops and how to raise them but with life and how to live it. Just recently, according to the Washington Star, Miss Ruth O'Brien, textile expert of its Bureau of Home Economics, told men how to dress. 'Off with coats and collars and ties! Unbutton the shirt at the neck. Cut off trouser legs and shirt sleeves! Sandals instead of shoes!' But what of that gospel of farm relief with which the Department is so concerned. The farmer we are told needs wider markets. But what becomes of the cotton grower if we cut off our shirt sleeves? Of the cattle grower if we use less leather for shoes? Of the sheep raiser when man goes without trouser legs?"

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Oct. 31.--Livestock prices quoted: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50-12.50; Cows, good and choice \$5-7.50; Heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50-12.50; Vealers, good and choice \$8.50-11; Feeder and Stocker Cattle, Steers, good and choice \$6.75-9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10-9.45; Light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.60-8.90; Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) \$8.25-8.90 (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50-8.75; Feeding lambs (range stock) Medium to choice \$5.50-7.35.

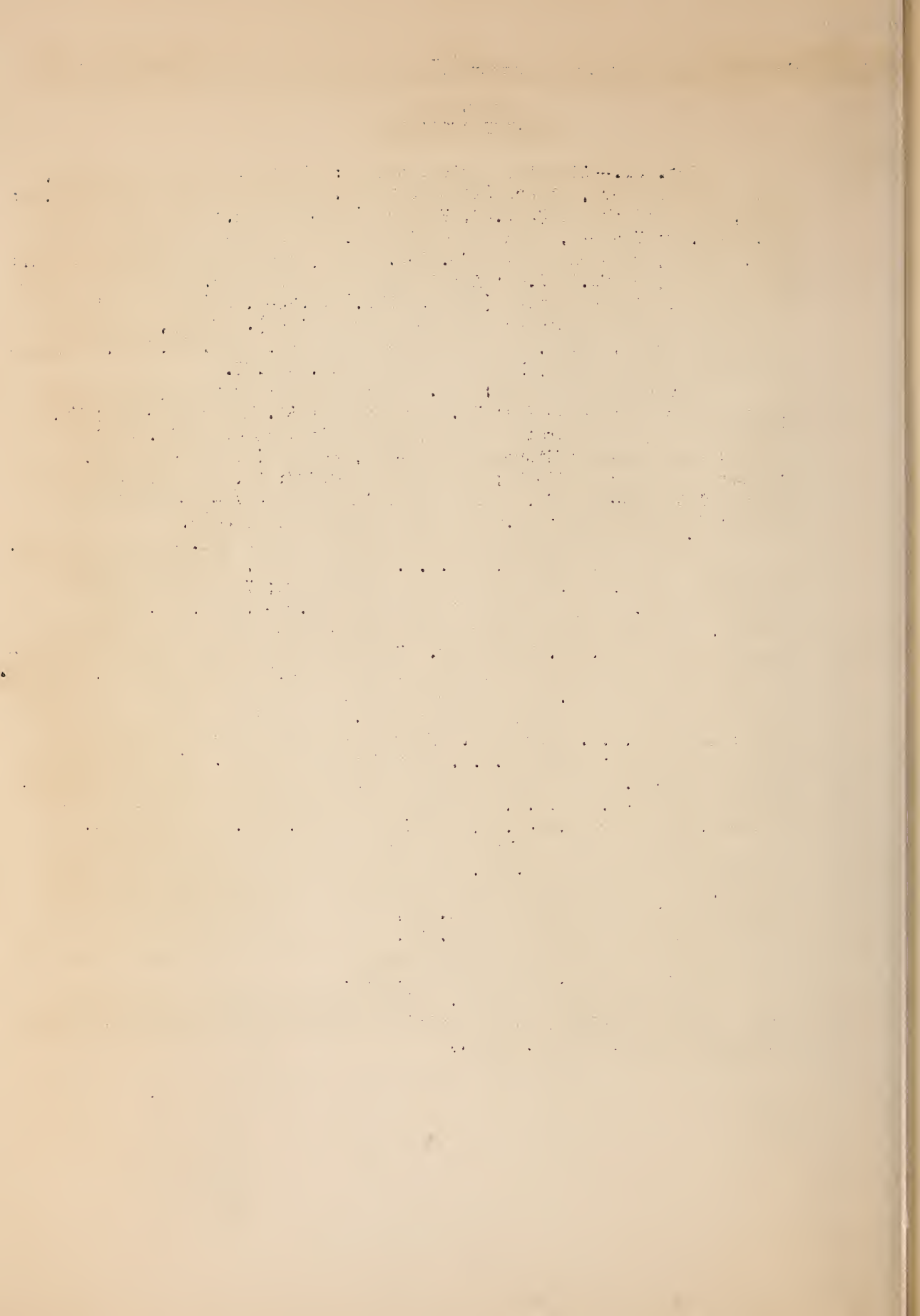
Grain prices quoted: No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis 77-1/8-80-1/8¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 85 1/2-86 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 72 1/2-73¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 64-68¢; Minneapolis 64-68¢; Kansas City 71 1/2-72¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 70-72¢; Minneapolis 70-72¢; St. Louis 72 1/2-73¢(new); Kansas City 72 1/2-74¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 30-1/8-30-5/8¢; Minneapolis 30-1/8-30-5/8¢; St. Louis 36 1/2¢; Kansas City 34 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-2 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.25-1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60-1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-1.25 f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-12 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3 per cloth top barrel in the East; top of \$3.50 in Cincinnati. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-1.25 sacked per 100 pounds in the East; 80-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked stock 80-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 70-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Wealthy apples 87 1/2¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50-2. Baldwins \$1.35-1.40 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-1.50; Kings \$1.50-1.60; and McIntosh \$1.65-1.75 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 10.32¢. On the same day one year ago the price was 17.17¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.12¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19-21 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 19-19 1/2¢; Young Americas, 19-19 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 29

Section 1

November 3, 1930.

## WOODS ON UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN

With the general organization of the President's emergency committee for employment virtually complete, Col. Arthur Woods yesterday indicated definitely how he expects American cities, confronted with the major portion of the unemployment problem, to deal with their conditions, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The so-called Cincinnati plan, worked out over the last eighteen months under the direction of former City Manager C. O. Sherrill, one time Director of Public Buildings and Parks at Washington, is held up by Colonel Woods as an example of effective procedure. 'What has been accomplished in Cincinnati,' said Colonel Woods, 'ought to be made a study by other cities similarly situated, and its adoption, in modified form if necessary, would undoubtedly prove most helpful in coping with the present situation.' Cincinnati prepared itself to meet the emergency by a scheme of coordination of all community sources in the municipal region.... A complete link-up of all agencies with the city government is achieved, and the plan, established before the present emergency development, is regarded as permanent institution...."

## RASKOB ADVOCATES SUPERROAD PLAN

Superhighways across the United States as a measure to restore prosperity and at the same time fulfill a national need was advocated at New York last night by John J. Raskob in a radio address over a nation-wide hook-up during Collier's hour. "We have reached a point where the number of motors are so clogging the highways that motoring on week-ends and holidays is no longer the pleasure it used to be," said Mr. Raskob. "We must, therefore, develop and build what I will term superhighways, thus not only providing work for millions of people over a long period of years, but making possible the further building up of our industries to care for the automobile demand of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 motor cars annually, requiring the production of countless millions of dollars of materials of every kind, with consequent more stable employment conditions." Mr. Raskob urged adoption of the plan of former Senator Coleman du Pont providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to cover a survey for a 500-foot right of way to carry a superhighway across the United States. He said this work could be undertaken immediately. (Press, Nov. 3.)

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS

"We do not believe business is likely to go much lower and we think the next important move will be upward," the National City Bank states in its current bulletin on economic conditions. While there has been no clear indication of a decisive change in the last month, the bank says, some signs of improvement can be found. Several of them are quite encouraging, but none of them is important enough to give definite assurance that the turn has taken place. Among these signs, the bank lists greater stability shown by commodity prices, pronounced improvement in the textile industry and somewhat better showing of building figures.





## Section 2

## Cotton

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for October 31 says: "Notwithstanding the fact that the recent advance in cotton was interrupted by a decline on Tuesday the long pull outlook is for a distinct betterment of prices....However, a reaction does not obscure the fact that an improvement in the goods situation is developing. Mills are holding down their production of goods in a determined effort to work off the surplus production. That program has already had good effect. The Census Bureau estimates that on the basis of a one-shift day spindle operations in August were 65 per cent of capacity and 76 per cent in September. Commenting on this September increase, Hubbard Bros. & Co., said, 'This increase in operation is upon a profitable basis. Margins, while not wide, exist; the business is not being done at a loss.' When a consuming manufacturer increases his business at a profit, there is a basis for an improvement in prices. Mills are continuing their wise policy of restricting production to something below consumptive demands, and the Cotton Exchange Service reports that they are holding their own following 'the marked improvement in their position in September.'..."

## Dairy Research in Scotland

The British Medical Journal for October 18 contains an article on scientific research in the British milk industry. This says in part: "...In Scotland the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, which is under the directorship of Professor E. P. Cathcart, has been established to study milk problems....The Hannah Institute is located near Ayr, in close association with the University of Glasgow. Its work is just commencing, but already researches have been started on the quality of the protein requirements of dairy cows, inheritance of milk yield, milk fever, tuberculosis, and the utilization of milk residues. Investigations into milk and milk production are not confined to the State-aided institutions, however, and many of the milk combines have established laboratories for bacteriological and chemical testing. The United Dairies, for example, have twenty-one such laboratories....The public is being gradually educated to grasp the importance of clean milk and tubercle-free milk, and to recognize the importance of milk as an instrument in the spread of disease. It does not yet realize, however, that milk is one of the best and cheapest foods available--the United States are far ahead of us in this matter; nor does it appreciate the enormous loss of milk from faulty breeding, feeding, production, and lack of hygiene--a loss which it of course must bear in the form of increased price....At the present moment the class of the population which most urgently requires a good milk is compelled by its high price to purchase a cheaper and inferior grade. It may be hoped that the time will soon come when science and the farmer will abolish this anomaly."

## Rural Education

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for November says: "A new plan of Federal aid to public education is in the making. As it now shapes up it offers farm people an uncertain chance to gain and an excellent prospect of losing more than anyone else. This plan is the work of the National Advisory Committee on Education, appointed by President Hoover to study and recommend policies for the National



Government to pursue toward education. Its steering committee has outlined a number of proposals that involve radical changes in present practices. If carried out they would endanger certain useful branches of agricultural service. The main proposals call for: An increase in appropriations for the various Federal agencies now dealing with educational research and information, and the creating of a Federal headquarters that would act as a clearing house for this work. A grant to the States of \$2.50 per child under twenty-one years old, with the sole restriction that these funds be used for the support of educational operations and leaving their application up to the States. The repeal of all laws that give Federal grants to the States for special forms of education in the interest of particular groups, or that allow Federal authorities to supervise State educational or research activities or to withhold funds to compel compliance with Federal requirements. The States would be obliged to carry on for five years any form of education or research for which they now receive Federal aid, financing it to the same extent as at present out of the now funds. After that they would be free to use the Federal money as they might choose in promoting their own educational programs. The committee has laid down the principle that the National Government has an obligation to aid public education in the States.

"In support of this interesting conclusion, it holds that an educated citizenry is as much a national as a State concern, and that the Federal Government, since it has invaded the tax resources of the States through its income, corporation and inheritance taxes, owes them in return some help with their burdens. It has picked a place where such aid, if real and not an illusion, would be generally welcome. Educational costs have grown prodigiously since the war. Annual public-school expenditures totaled \$605,460,785 in 1915. By 1928, the last year of complete record, they had increased to \$2,184,336,638. In the same time the investment in school property had gone up from a little over a billion and a half dollars to nearly five and a half billions. An overwhelming part of this has had to come out of local taxes, laying a heavy charge on every property-owning family. A grant of \$2.50 per pupil would help many hard-pressed localities and individuals--if used to reduce taxes and not to finance new educational projects. But the committee does not specify just how it shall be used. While this possibility of relief to farm taxpayers is clothed in doubt, there is less uncertainty about the things that farmers stand to lose. The proposed repeal of Federal grants for special forms of education hits directly at them....This country has had one experience with the uncontrolled distribution of national revenue to the States, culminating in the disposal of public-land money in that fashion in 1841. Its results do not make nice reading. The committee might have consulted them with benefit."

Swift on  
Packers  
Decree

Statements that the present tendency of business is to carry goods from manufacturers directly to consumers featured testimony given by G. F. Swift, executive vice president of Swift & Co. at Thursday's session of the hearing on the packers' plea for modification of their consent decree which is being held before Justice Jennings Bailey in District of Columbia Supreme Court, according to





the press of October 31. The report says: "Like F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co., who testified Wednesday. Mr. Swift delved deep into the packing industry and painted a comprehensive picture of the present merchandising condition which, packers believe, should result in a change in the court order signed in 1920 by which they were divorced from unallied lines. Mr. Swift stressed that other manufacturers of food products are not restricted as to merchandising methods as are the packers. 'If the packers, now restricted by the decree, were free to add other lines to those of meat,' Mr. Swift said, 'they would be enabled to cut the cost of handling products so that all concerned might benefit. By spreading the costs of sale, transportation and other overhead over a variety of products, the unit cost would be lowered to the benefit of the livestock producers, the packer, the retail dealer and the consumer.'..."

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### Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

Nature(London) for October 18 says: "Science Service, the well-known American science news agency, has supplied the American press for a considerable time with a regular series of simply written articles on meteorology entitled 'Why the Weather?' by Prof. C. F. Talman, the librarian of the United States Weather Bureau. A large number of these have appeared, and continue to appear at frequent intervals, normally as single sheets, each dealing with one particular item of meteorology....Professor Talman is to be congratulated on the attractive way in which he writes, and on his unfailing supply of fresh material. With a meteorological library of the size of that of the United States Weather Bureau to draw upon there is no reason why the supply should ever fail, and it is to be hoped that the standard of accuracy set in the early articles can be maintained in the future. ..."



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 30

Section 1

November 4, 1930.

## BUILDING URGED AS UNEMPLOYMENT AID

President Hoover's job-finding organization yesterday moved to stimulate public works construction by pointing out economies of from 9 to 20 per cent available for work initiated immediately, according to the press to-day. The report says: "In announcing conclusion of a survey designed to show whether Federal, State and local governments could economize by building extensively at the present time, Chairman Woods, of the President's emergency employment committee, said that it had shown that 'substantial savings to the taxpayers' would result..."

Three more names were added to the group seeking to aid unemployment. Frank Bane, of Richmond, commissioner of public welfare in Virginia, was the first named yesterday by Colonel Woods to aid in his task of job finding. Mr. Bane will act as regional director, supervising unemployment relief in the southeastern section comprised of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. James C. Lawrence, dean of administration of the University of Minnesota, was named by the unemployment chairman to act as a "clearing house for regional directors." The third name added to the list of workers yesterday was that of John W. Flynn, of Prescott, Ariz. He telegraphed that he had been appointed by Governor Phillips of Arizona as chairman of the State committee on unemployment and already had established volunteer agencies to register unemployed.

## GERMAN TOBACCO TARIFF

A Danville, Va., dispatch to-day says that cabled advices from Germany yesterday brought word to A. B. Carrington, president of the Tobacco Association of the United States, that the German Government expected to raise the duty on foreign leaf tobacco from 80 to 400 marks. The report states that Mr. Carrington wired Senators Glass and Swanson that a duty would destroy the German market for American tobacco.

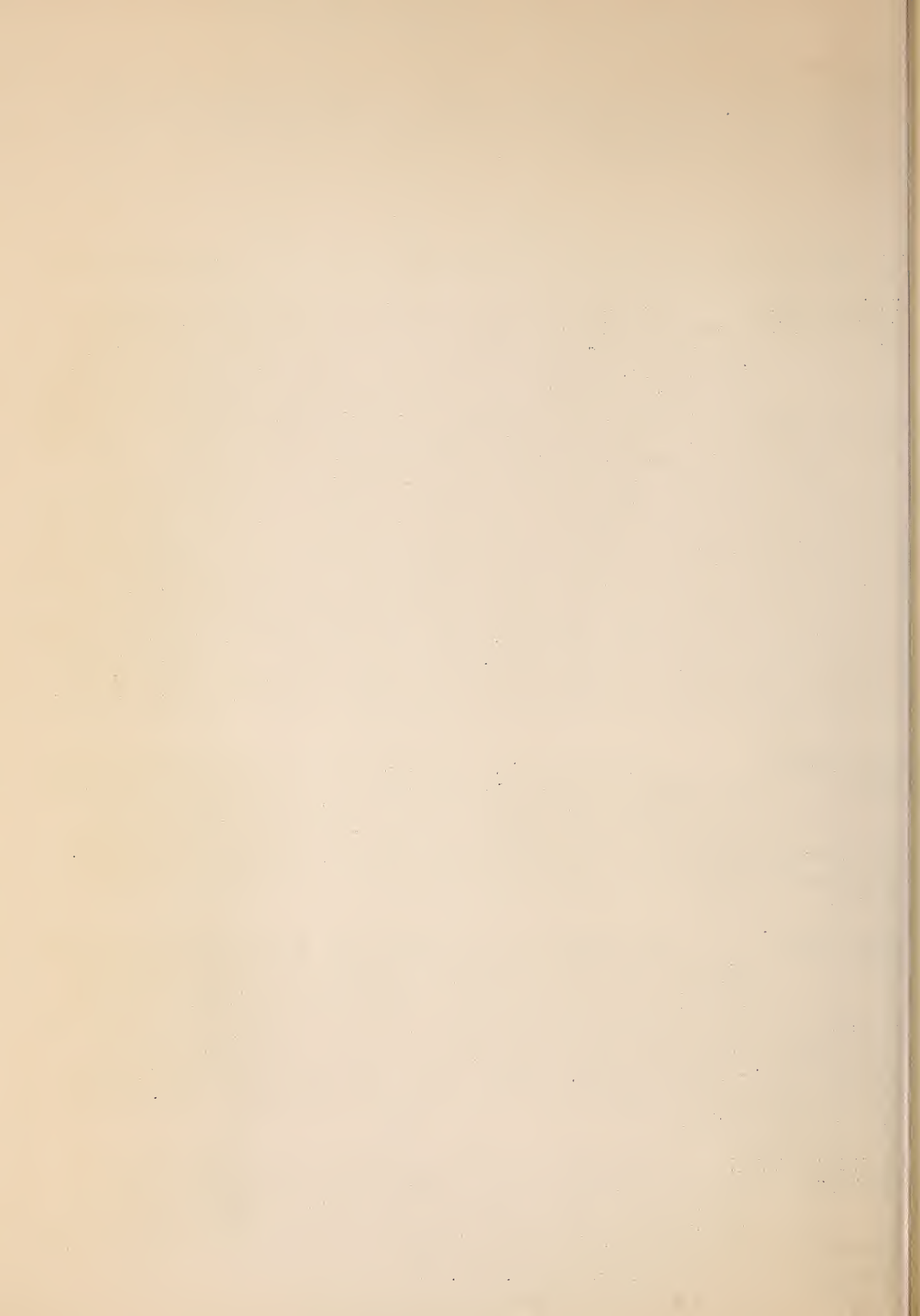
## RECORD GRAPE CLUSTER

The largest bunch of grapes ever brought into this country arrived at New York yesterday on the Red Star liner "Westernland" and was taken from the ship's refrigerator in a specially iced truck to a cold storage plant, where it will be kept to await exhibition next week at the Newark flower show, according to the press to-day. The cluster weighs thirty-nine pounds, is forty-one inches long and two feet in diameter, and is valued at \$234. Because of its value as a curiosity it was insured for \$500 while it was growing in a hothouse near Brussels. The grapes are a large muscatel variety.

## NEW ORLEANS BREAD CONSUMPTION

New Orleans is said to have the largest per capita consumption of bread in this country--three-quarters of a loaf per person a day, says a survey of the city's culinary output by the Association of Commerce. The annual consumption of flour for use in bread production is put at 637 barrels a day, or 232,505 a year, enough to make a train of 1,107 freight cars. (Press, Nov. 4.)





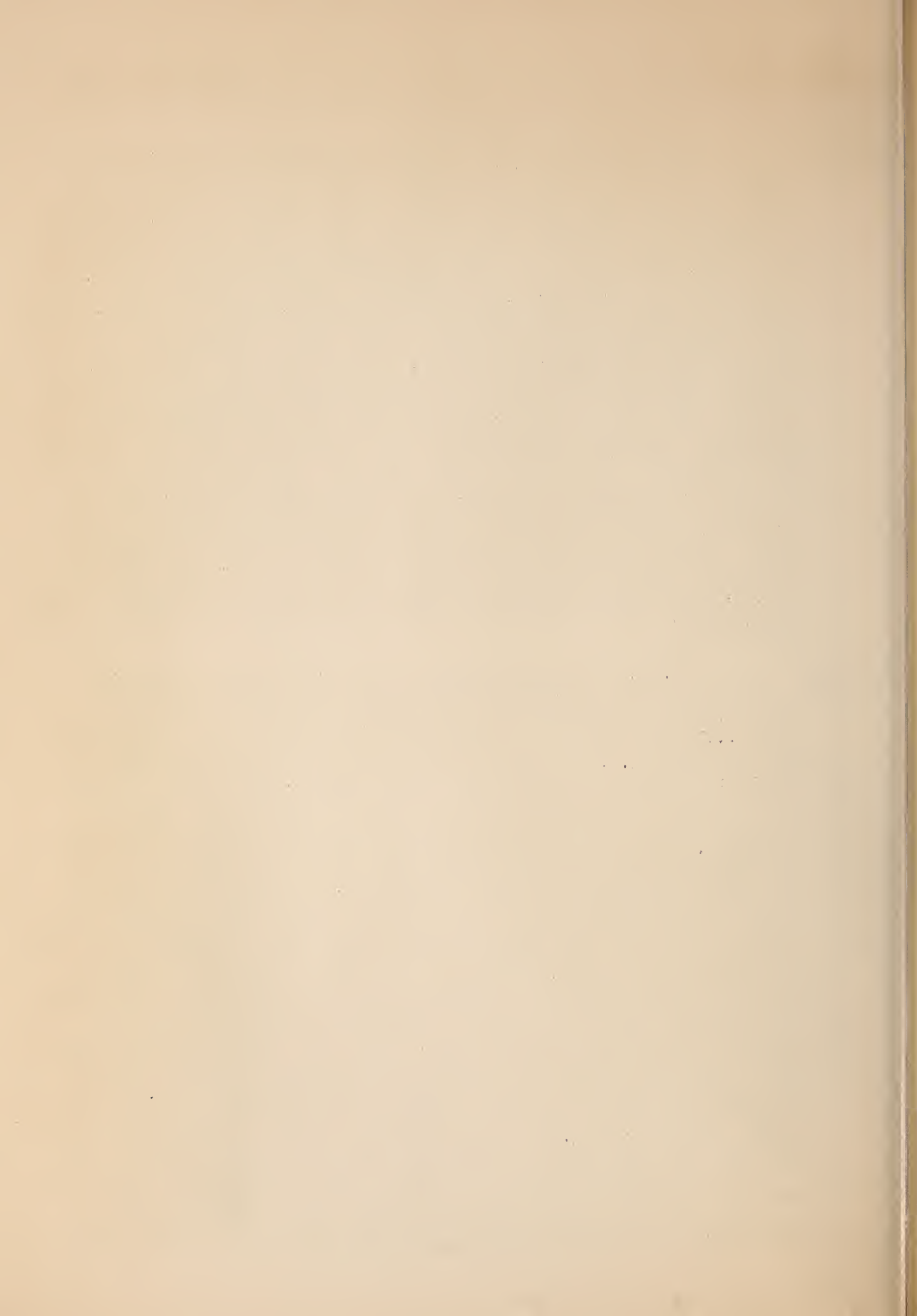
## Section 2

## Child Nourishment

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for November 1 says: "The fear of protein in nutrition is subsiding. It is becoming more evident, on the basis of actual experiment, that the body has large powers of adjustment--that it can manage successfully to tolerate diets rich or poor in the organic nutrients. One might expect this of a body that becomes acclimated to a high or a low tension of oxygen in the atmosphere. However, extremes of diet do not interest us in ordinary life as intensely as they do in war, famine and devastating illness. Nitrogen balance can be maintained in adults on a protein intake of about 40 Gm. a day, whereas Stefansson and the Eskimos can live almost exclusively on meat and fish. Of greater concern are the needs of the growing child, whose demands are far better defined than those of the average grown-up and whose opportunities for adequate nourishment largely depend on the selection made by his human guardians. The diet of childhood ought to be emancipated from the fads of the elders. Growth makes sober demands. Much attention has been devoted to the needs of infancy; but the preschool child is just beginning to become the object of serious concern by students of nutrition. In a recent report, Parsons has concluded from his researches that a healthy child of the age group from 4 to 8 years can maintain a positive nitrogen balance on 0.5 Gm. of protein per pound, or 1.1 Gm. per kilogram. These are figures that set the limits for safety in child nutrition."

## Electricity

Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, one of the foremost electrical engineers of General Electric Company, gives an interview to John T. Flynn for November Country Home, in which he is quoted as saying: "...When we speak of electricity on the farm we must remember it has two uses. ...." "One is doing the work of the farm; farm industry; the other is in the home of the farmer: farm living. Now we must be fair. Electricity is not a kind of farm relief. There is going to be no farm relief by running in the magic wires and pressing a button. But electricity is doing much and will do more in meeting the power and labor problem of the farm. It is said that to operate the farms of America the power of sixteen billion horses is required. Animals still furnish 61 per cent of this; tractors 16 per cent; motor trucks 4 per cent; stationary engines 12½ per cent; windmills 1 per cent; electricity 5 per cent....First, it can supply horse power, but more important it can substitute for man power and woman power. Over thirty per cent of farm power is needed for stationary work which electricity can easily do and half of this is light work which can be done by motors of five horse power and less. We do not have to look far ahead then to see what electricity can do for the farmer. He will arise in the morning to find his morning paper all printed in his living-room. His breakfast will be ready for him on an automatically operated electric range. While he eats, the electric pump is sending a fresh supply of water and the same motor is operating his wood-chopping machine. Then his milking machine relieves his cows of their milk while he ventilates the barn with its electric fans, and by the aid of electric light he performs the chores of the barn in half the time it now takes. After the milking an electrically operated cream separator is at work while





his wife, if it is Monday, is getting the family wash done with a tenth of the labor on her washing machine. Through the day the electric threshing machine, the electrically driven hoist, feed chopper and a dozen other farm machines operated by electric power are doing the work of many men. During the day, at lunch for instance, over the radio, come the agriculture reports, prices, weather forecasts and other news of interest to the farm business man. In the evening there is another newspaper and later a program of music, lectures and reports over the radio and then an hour or two at some great drama, opera, public meeting or great sporting event brought to the house by means of television. Add to all this as servants of the farmer, the automobile, the airplane and the great advance in agricultural chemistry, and intelligent men on the farms will begin very seriously to think perhaps that after all the most interesting and pleasant place in the world to live is a modern, progressive American farm...."

#### Ferns a Florida Crop

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for October 30 says: "Among the thousand and one activities that go to make up a list of Florida possibilities and projects, that of making money by raising and selling ferns is one which has received some attention. The Florida Plumose Growers' Cooperative Association, reporting through a representative at DeLand recently, told of the progress of the industry in Volusia County and indicated the belief that it was extending and becoming more important. Introduced in Florida in 1928 as a regular business venture; three men undertaking to cultivate a small plot of land with a view to sale of the ferns, the area involved was now suggested as about 850 acres in the State. A.L. Lewis, speaking at a meeting of the Rotary at DeLand a few days ago, claimed for Volusia about three hundred acres of ferns, which was probably the largest acreage for any single county..."

#### Fruit and Vegetable Transportation

Rapid and efficient rail transportation in the United States has been an important factor in the development of the fresh fruit and vegetable industry during the present century, according to a study just completed by the Bureau of Railway Economics, into the origin and distribution of the eighteen principal fresh fruits and vegetables produced in this country during the year 1929 and unloaded at sixty-six large consuming markets. "Such transportation," says a bulletin issued by the bureau, "has aided in the location of large producing areas in regions favorable to the growth of fruits and vegetables, has stimulated large increases in production, and has assisted in the expansion of markets which are frequently situated at long distances from the producing regions. Domestic fresh fruits and vegetables unloaded in the sixty-six markets in 1929 aggregated 615,387 carloads, an increase of 19,284 carloads or 3.2 per cent over 1928, and an increase of 31,035 carloads or 5.3 per cent over 1927. California led all States as a source of supply in six of the eighteen products. This State supplied practically all of the lemons unloaded in the 66 markets; about 92 per cent of all the grapes; nearly 70 per cent of the cantaloupes; about 66 per cent of the lettuce; over 63 per cent of the oranges, and more than one-half of the pears. Florida led in three of the eighteen





products, furnishing 87 per cent of the total grapefruit; 37 per cent of the celery, and 28 per cent of the tomatoes. The leading States supplying the remaining products were--Georgia, which furnished 42 per cent of the watermelons and 27 per cent of the peaches; Washington, 34 per cent of the apples; Louisiana, 17 per cent of the strawberries; New York State, 24 per cent of the cabbage; Texas, 22 per cent of the onions; Maine, 23 per cent of the white potatoes; Virginia, 29 per cent of the sweet potatoes, and Idaho, 36 per cent of the plums and prunes.

"New York City constituted the largest market for domestic fresh fruits and vegetables, there having been unloaded 130,702 cars or over 21 per cent of the total unloads. Chicago ranked second with 63,108 or ten per cent. Other cities followed in the order named--Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis and Los Angeles..."

Lamb Con-  
sumption

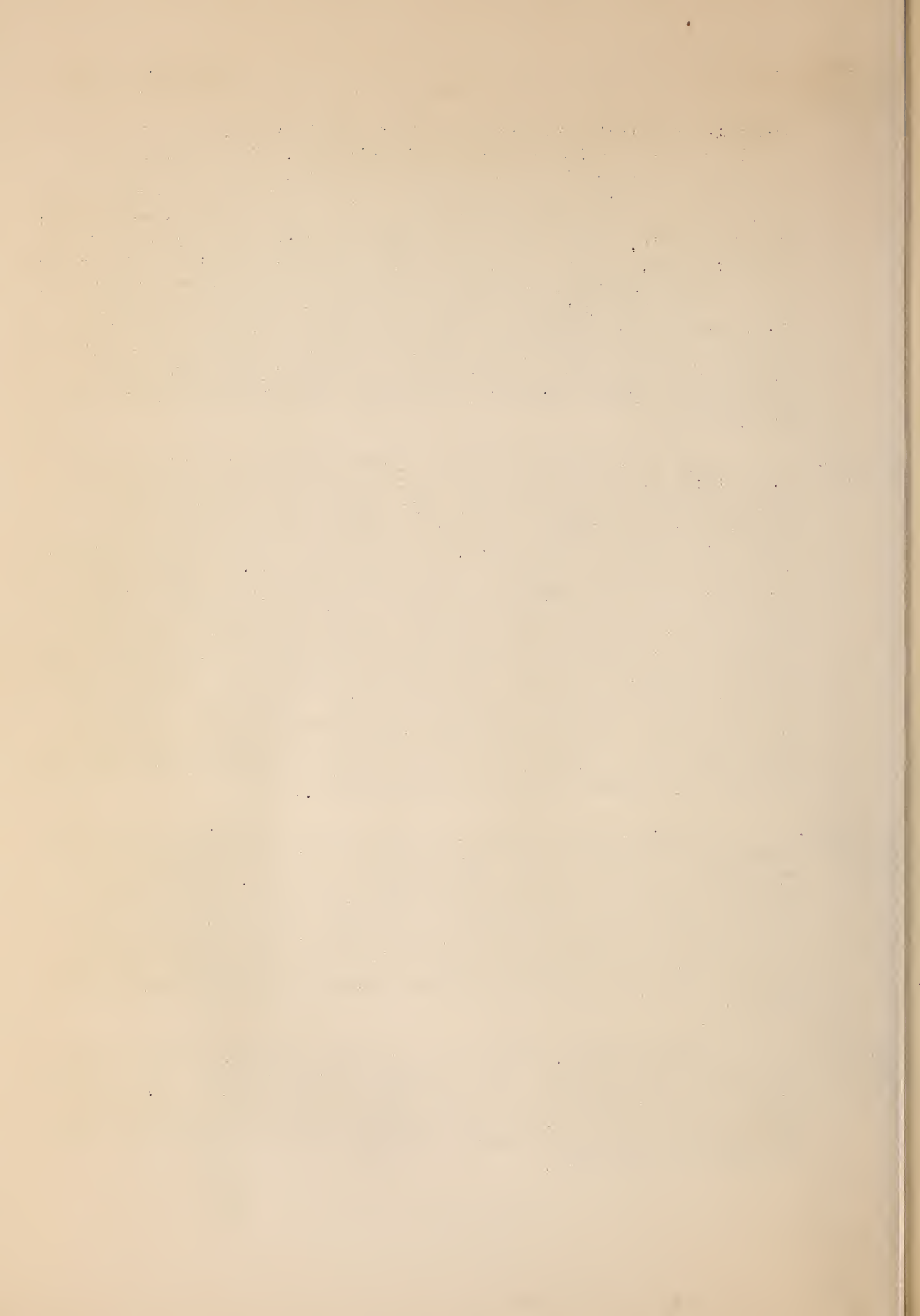
An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for October 29 says: "With lamb and mutton prices at the lowest level in nineteen years consumption has increased. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered under Federal inspection gained 17.5 per cent in the first nine months of this year, 18 per cent in the past three months, with a prospective increase of 20 per cent this month. Definitely organized publicity campaigns fostered by the National Wool Growers' Association and the National Live Stock and Meat Board have helped to stimulate the demand. The annual per capita consumption, which declined to an average of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds during the years of high prices, will exceed  $6\frac{1}{2}$  pounds this year. Thousands of families are including lamb in their menus this year for the first time. Many local shops, especially in the smaller communities, are distributing the product for the first time. A demand has also developed for cheaper grades of lambs which would normally go to the country as feeders. This will tend to remove the hazard of later overproduction..."

New Jersey  
Seeks Tax  
Relief

The importance of tax revision to the prosperity of New Jersey farmers is stressed in the annual report of the State Department of Agriculture, issued to-day. "The taxation problem," according to the report, "continues to press heavily upon agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture has appointed a special committee of its members to consult with experts in this field, with the idea of formulating a policy that will bring about some relief for agricultural interests and that may fit into a general State program looking toward tax revision."

Russian  
Soap in  
Britain

Russian soap, asserted to be of good quality and said to be sold at prices much below those of British manufacturers, is the latest Soviet product reported to have made its appearance in the British market, according to British trade advices contained in a report from the American consulate at London, and made public at Washington by the Department of Commerce.



# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Nov. 3.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.50 to \$9. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 76 to 79¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85½ to 86¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 77½¢; Kansas City 70¾¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 63 to 67¢; Kansas City 70 to 71¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 73½ to 75½¢; Minneapolis 69 to 71¢; St. Louis 69½ to 74¢; Kansas City 72 to 73¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 32½ to 33¼¢; Minneapolis 28 3/8 to 28 7/8¢; St. Louis 34½¢; Kansas City 32½ to 33¢.

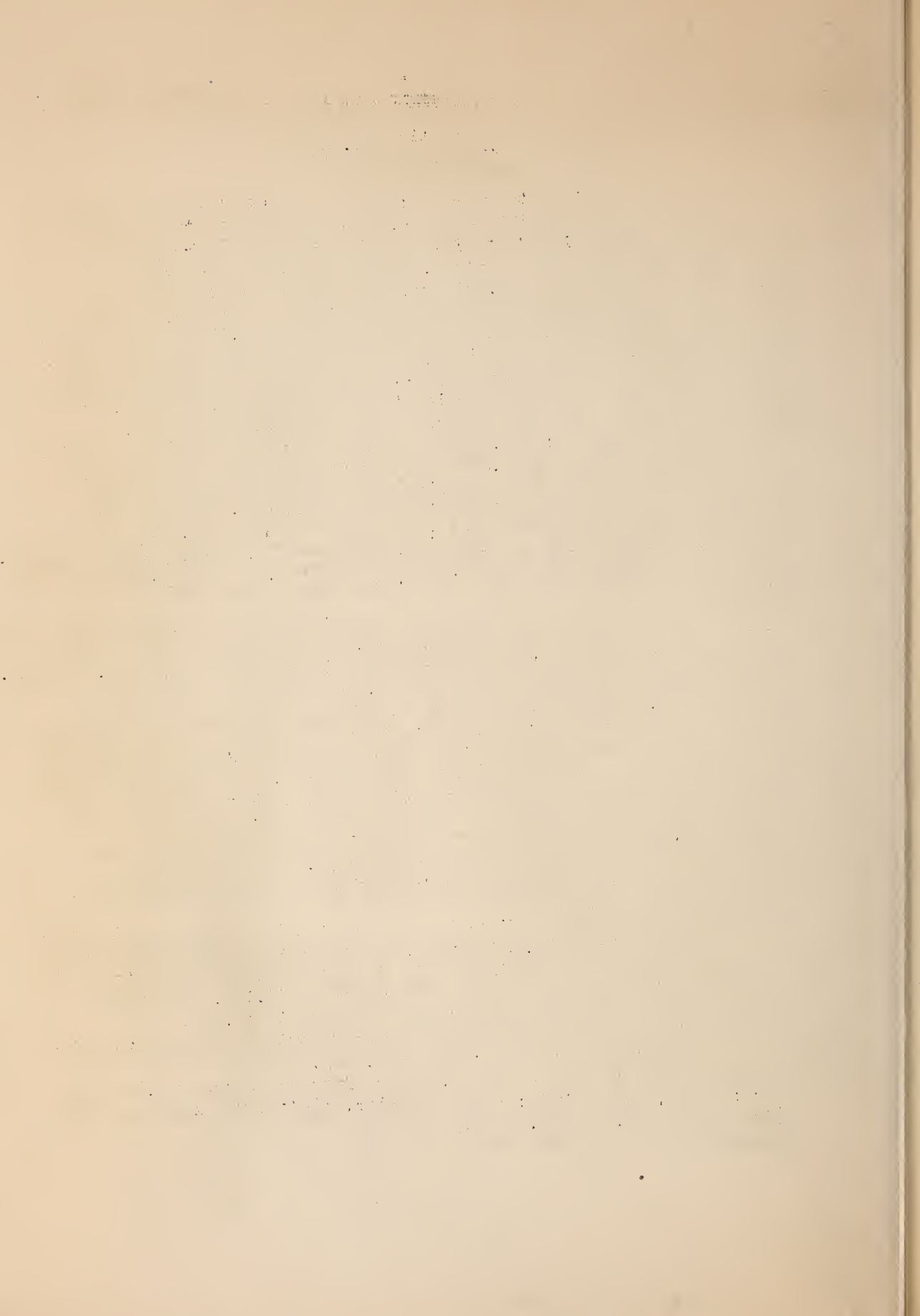
Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Pennsylvania sacked Round Whites \$1.65-\$1.90 in the East; \$1.58-\$1.60 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.60-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in city markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$2-\$3 per cloth top barrel in the East; top of \$3.50 in Cincinnati. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$12-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel in Chicago; McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 10.33¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.02¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.16¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19½ to 21½¢; Single Daisies, 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢ (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 31

Section 1

November 15, 1930.

## THE PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE

A proclamation calling for the observance of Armistice Day as the occasion for an expression of gratitude for the advancement of peace in world relations was issued by President Hoover yesterday, according to the press to-day.

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## DROUGHT CHAIRMEN TO MEET

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Chairmen of State drought relief committees were invited yesterday by Secretary Hyde to meet in Washington with the national committee on November 20 to discuss the form of relief needed by their States. In telegrams dispatched to the chairmen, they were requested to bring to Washington all available information on drought conditions, needs and set-up of relief organizations. In the event that the chairmen themselves find that they can not attend, it was suggested that they name a substitute, or that their State director of extension or the dean of the Land Grant College in their State attend in their stead. The annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges will be in session in Washington November 17-19 with the extension directors of many States in attendance. This would enable their attendance at the drought meeting. Originally it had been planned that the meeting be held either November 14 or 15."

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## BUTTER LOSES SUIT

A Charleston, W. Va., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Thirty-six cases of butter yesterday lost a suit brought against them by the United States Government. The butter, the Government charged, did not conform to regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture in content of cream fat and other constituents. Judge George W. Clinton ordered immediate attachment of the butter, offered for sale at Huntington...."

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## BRITISH BOTANIST TELLS OF CLOVER'S VALUE

The Washington Post to-day reports: "The wild white clover is the greatest plant to British agriculture, declared Dr. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, research superintendent of the Brotex Cellulose Fibres, Ltd., of London, speaking before the regular meeting of the Botanical Society of Washington last evening at the Cosmos Club. Due to its great utility as a forage plant and hay crop when grown in conjunction with other legumes and grasses and as an improver of the soil for other following plants, Doctor Johnstone-Wallace reported that the white clover had found great favor among English farmers...."

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## FEDERAL REVENUES

Ordinary receipts of the United States Government show a decline of approximately \$174,000,000 for the first four months of the present fiscal year as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Major factors contributing to this decline were decreases of about \$84,500,000 in customs receipts; \$58,000,000 in income tax receipts, and \$11,000,000 on miscellaneous internal revenue...."

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## Section 2

Chinese           The people of China are beginning to take up drinking coffee  
Increase   in place of tea. American commercial observers there are devoting at-  
Coffee Use   tention to the trend, particularly since a large part of the Chinese  
              coffee supply comes from the United States. For the first half of  
              1930, Chinese imports of coffee increased 50 per cent, as compared with  
              the same period of 1929, and 100 per cent over the same period of 1928.  
              (Press, Nov. 4.)

Horticulture       An editorial in The Florists Exchange for November 1 says:  
and Unem-    "It is no criticism of the plan proposed by Col. Arthur Woods, chair-  
ployment    man of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Unemployment, that  
              besides offering a solution of that widespread problem, it also offers  
              an opportunity for the legitimate expansion of the nursery business.  
              Two ways in which the people and communities can help the situation,  
              Colonel Woods is reported as saying, are by making all necessary repairs  
              to homes and by improving play grounds, clearing up unsightly vacant  
              lots, dirty streets and all community eyesores. By these measures alone,  
              he announces, work can be found for hundreds of thousands of unemployed.  
              This message has gone out to millions of citizens everywhere. It is no  
              less a challenge to them than a suggestion to those who grow and sell  
              plants, shrubs and trees to cooperate wholeheartedly, both in supplying  
              suitable material at the best possible terms and by stimulating in any  
              other way possible the carrying out of the suggested measures. Inci-  
              dentally, the practicability of this plan is evidenced by an Associated  
              Press dispatch from England where it is reported that the government,  
              for a similar reason, is undertaking the reforestation of 25,000 acres  
              of land as part of a ten year program of improving some 353,000 acres.  
              More than 2,700 men will be given employment in this work."

Keynes on       J. M. Keynes, writing on "Economic Possibilities for Our  
Future       Grandchildren" in The Nation & Atonacum for October 18 says: "...I  
Economics    look forward, in days not so very remote, to the greatest change which  
              has ever occurred in the material environment of life for human beings  
              in the aggregate. But, of course, it will all happen gradually, not  
              as a catastrophe. Indeed, it has begun already. The course of affairs  
              will simply be that there will be ever larger and larger classes and  
              groups of people from whom problems of economic necessity have been  
              practically removed. The critical difference will be realized when this  
              condition has become so general that the nature of one's duty to one's  
              neighbor is changed. For it will remain reasonable to be economically  
              purposive for others after it has ceased to be reasonable for oneself.  
              The pace at which we can reach our destination of economic bliss will  
              be governed by four things--our power to control population, our de-  
              termination to avoid wars and civil dissensions, our willingness to en-  
              trust to science the direction of those matters which are properly the  
              concern of science, and the rate of accumulation as fixed by the margin  
              between our production and our consumption; of which the last will  
              easily look after itself, given the first three. Meanwhile there will  
              be no harm in making mild preparations for our destiny, in encouraging,  
              and experimenting in, the arts of life as well as the activities of  
              purpose..."





## Livestock

## For South

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for November says: "... The soils of the South need more livestock. Their humus and nitrogen content is low, they are washing away at the rate of an inch in from five to twenty years, varying with slope, kind of soil and type of rainfall. Too much cotton and too much tobacco are being grown, and an outlet is needed for some of the labor and the land. Some form of livestock offers the best substitute for some of the excessive cash crops. More livestock will mean more pasture and forage crops which will result in checking erosion and building the soil up in vegetable matter and plant food. Some reduction in the numbers of livestock kept on American farms must occur, but other sections can better curtail production than can the South; and if southern farmers maintain their production of the immediate past with reasonable increase, sections more favored in soil fertility and better adapted to growing the small grains, corn and a number of other staple crops will make all of the reduction. It is most important now for southern farmers to keep the good milk cows and heifers, the good breeding beef cattle and stockers, the good stock ewes and plenty of good sows and gilts, even if the number of stock hogs has to be reduced."

## Meat Prices

Prices of fresh pork loins at wholesale have declined from 15 to 25 per cent from the levels reached during the early part of October, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued November 3 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Fresh pork shoulders, butts, and spareribs, all suitable for roasting, also have declined 10 per cent or more during this period. The demand for smoked meats was a feature of the pork trade during the month just closed. There was a very good demand for bacon and an improved demand for picnics, although there was some reduction in prices of the latter. Beef prices declined slightly during October and at the close showed further declines. With continued heavy production of pork in Denmark and elsewhere on the Continent, the general export situation continued unsatisfactory, although the demand for lard in England at satisfactory prices from stocks previously landed was the most active which American exporters of pork products have experienced for a long time.

## Psittacosis

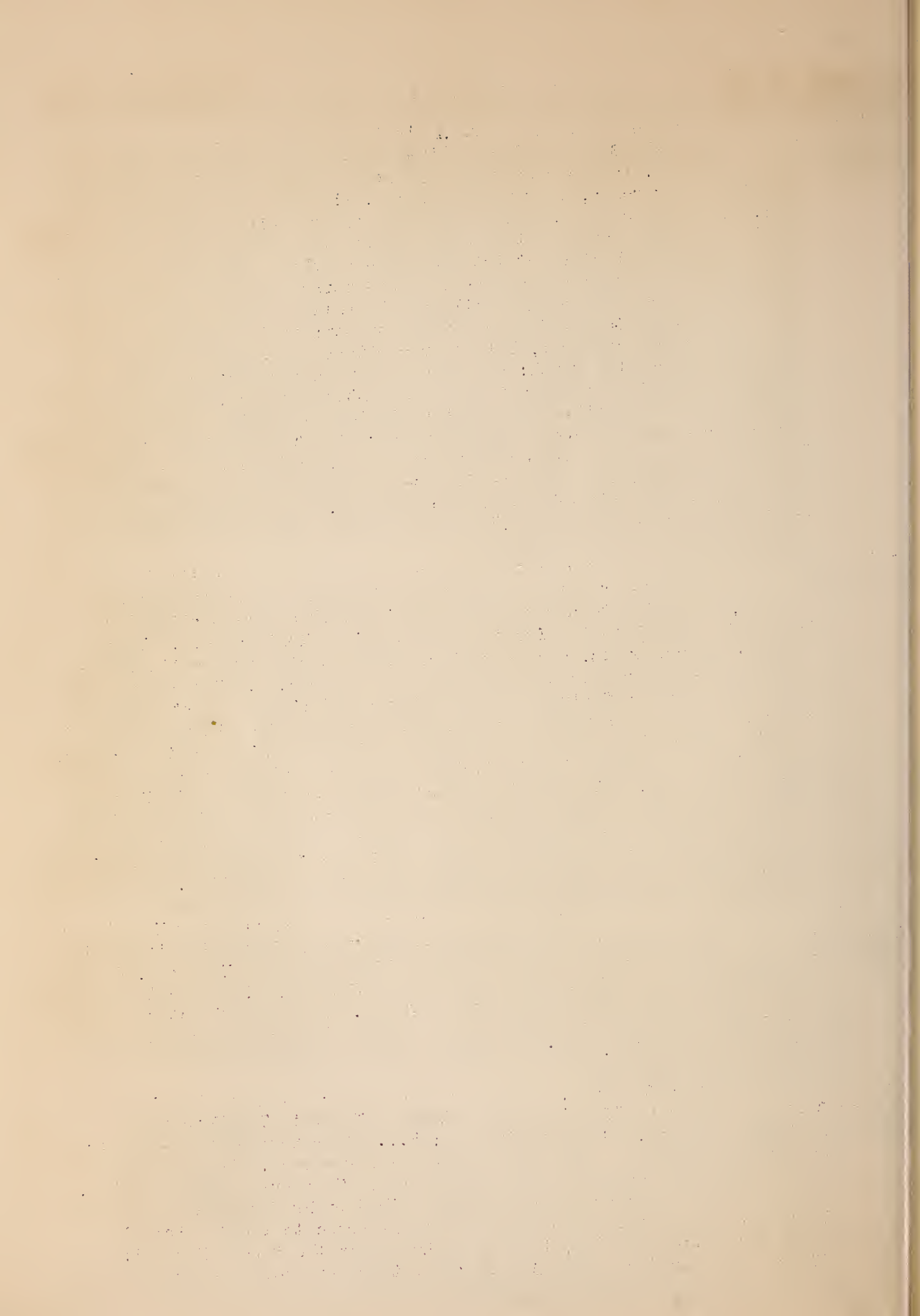
## in Japan

The Journal of the American Medical Association for November 1 reports that a sailor whose birthplace was Nagoya fell ill with what was diagnosed as psittacosis soon after his arrival at Yokohama, June 17, from America and died at his native place, July 12. The case is said to have been the first of psittacosis in Japan. The home ministry is reported to be on the point of taking steps to check the importing of parrots from America.

## Russian

## Conditions

Alzada Comstock, professor of economics at Mount Holyoke College, writes of "The Specter of Russian Wheat in The November Review of Reviews. She says in part: "...Only a part of the peasants have yet been touched by the agricultural revolution. Half of the product still comes from the private farms. They are fewer in number, but the same in character as those described by Professor Rexford Tugwell of Columbia, one of the experts attached to the American Trade Union Delegation of 1927, in 'Soviet Russia in the Second Decade': 'There are poor farmers in America; but there are not a hundred million



of them who live in houses little more than huts, in villages without paving, water, sewage, or lights, who exist on a diet mostly of home-grown foods, who have never ridden in an automobile, whose women work regularly in the fields, whose clothing is inadequate and shabby, and of whom a large percentage are illiterate. This, however, is a fairly accurate description of Russia, even now that some change is definitely perceptible.' The 'socialized sector' is that which is producing, after lean years, the small surplus of grain for export. Russia needs about 80 million tons of grain for home use. This year's crop apparently stands at about 90 million tons, one-third of which is wheat. The proportion of this surplus which can be exported is not yet known; probably it is not far from five million tons. These things are more certain. Moscow will force the exports to the utmost, for the Five-Year Plan is at stake; and the price which they bring abroad may be a small element in international grain transactions, but it will be an important factor in the economy of the Soviet Union. In this manner the needs of the plan have altered the face of the Russian land within the last two years. To the plan is also due the diversion of capital and energy into new channels; the hurried purchases of tractors abroad and the erection of agricultural machinery plants at home; and, in the last analysis, the foreign sales of lumber, oil, and other products in return for which cash may be got quickly. The new god, mechanization, has already demanded his sacrifices. The economic life-blood of the country has been drained for his sake. Are there no vegetables or fruits in the State stores?--one is told that the freight cars are loaded with building materials and machinery. Is there a scarcity of shoes and woollen coats as the northern cities face the cold of the Russian winter?--the credits were needed for the steel mills and the tractor factories, so the other plants are idle. 'Soon, little brother,' the answer runs, 'when the Five-Year Plan is accomplished, your backs will be warm and your stomachs full. Work hard and let us export, quickly, that the plan may succeed.'"

#### Steel Output

An editorial in Nation's Business for November says: "Great Britain, disturbed over the state of its steel industry, asked J. Leonard Replogle, who was 'steel administrator' for this country during the war, to suggest means for its regeneration. Mr. Replogle's suggestions are drastic and far-reaching, too drastic and too far-reaching perhaps to be possible of adoption. For one thing he would scrap practically all English blast furnaces. Of great interest are the figures which accompany Mr. Replogle's report and which show the changes in the world's steel production. In 1913 the world turned out 75,000,000 tons of steel, in 1928 the output was 107,000,000 tons. In the first year the share of the United States was 31,000,000 tons or 42 per cent; in 1928 it was 51,000,000 tons or 48 per cent. France and Belgium have gained at Germany's expense. In 1913 they turned out 7,000,000 tons or 9 per cent; in 1928 they had an output of 15,500,000 tons, or 14.5 per cent. Japan's growth in steel production is interesting. In 1913 she produced 300,000 tons; in 1928 her output was 1,680,000. Not much measured by the figures of the United States, but startling when we consider the growth of the industry."



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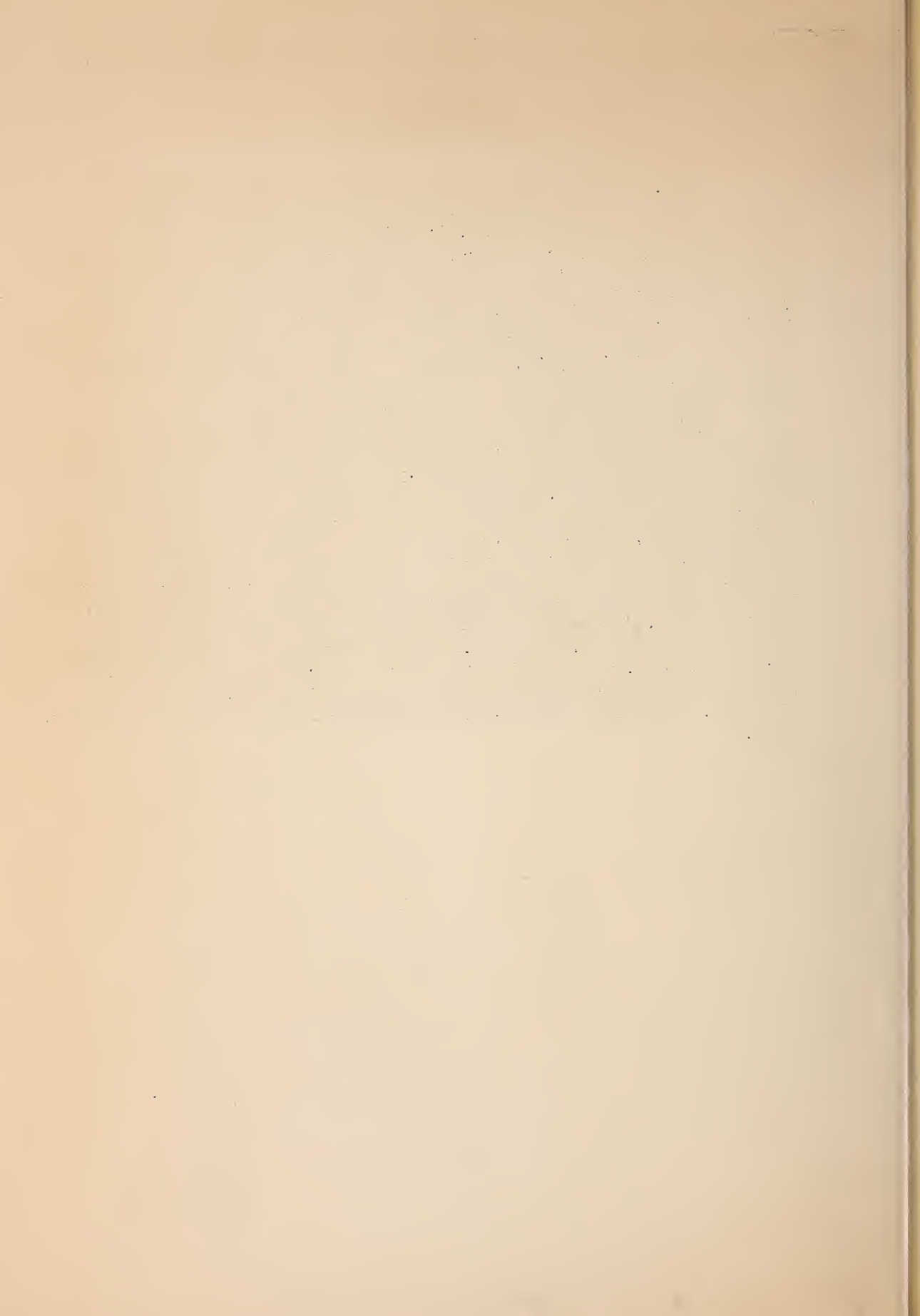
Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

Nov. 4.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.85 to \$9.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.65 to \$9.10. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.65-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; North Dakota Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 in that market. New York and Mid-western sacked yellow sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in the East; top of \$3.50 in Cincinnati. Tennessee Nancy Halls in bushel hampers \$1.05-\$1.15 in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$12-\$18 per ton bulk in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$13-\$15 per ton in St. Louis; mostly \$7.50-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York Baldwin apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in a few cities; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50; McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 and Kings \$1.50-\$1.60 in Chicago. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 32

Section 1

November 6, 1930.

## PACKERS' CASE

Testifying for the Government in the hearing in District Supreme Court on the plea of Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., for modification of the Packers Consent Decree, David Van Gelder, retail meat dealer, of Buffalo, N.Y., declared yesterday if the retail meat dealer is to make a 5 per cent profit there must be a 25 per cent margin between wholesale and retail prices. The witness testified that wages for meat cutters have risen from \$18 and \$20 a week in 1916 to \$40 and \$50 at present. (Press, Nov. 6.)

## NEGRO LAND GRANT

A conference of Negro land grant colleges has been called to meet at Washington in three-day session beginning November 17 in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior and at Howard University, by W. J. Hale, president of the Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tenn., according to the press of November 2. Twenty one college presidents will attend with members of their staffs. Training of Negro extension workers, building programs and extension service organization will be considered. Health and hospitalization, rural school organization, and creation of sentiment favoring Negro land grant colleges will be discussed.

## JUICE GRAPES TO NEW YORK

The New York Times to-day states that more than 7,000 carloads of juice grapes from California have been received at the Manhattan produce terminal, near Jersey City, over the Pennsylvania Railroad since the season started Sept. 1. The report says: "This is the greatest volume of juice grapes ever handled in a like period, exceeding that of last year by 500 carloads. In a single day, Oct. 22, 382 cars were received at the terminal, and it is expected that by the close of the season in mid-December the total will have risen to 11,000 carloads. On busy days carloads of grapes are auctioned at the terminal at the rate of two a minute."

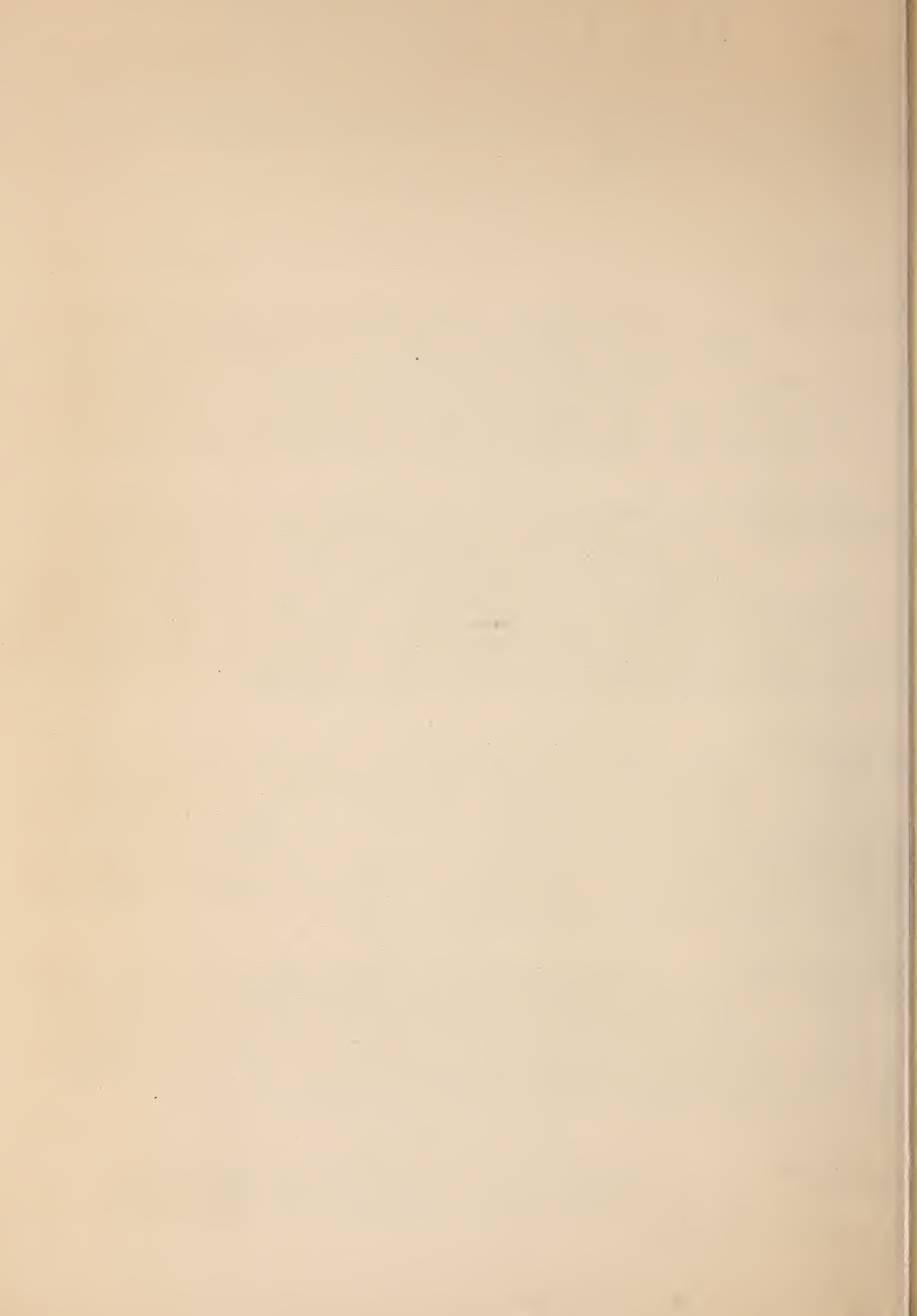
## PHILIPPINE SUGAR REGULATION

A Manila dispatch to-day states that despite strong opposition by the Philippine Sugar Association, both houses of the Philippine legislature yesterday passed a bill creating a board to regulate affairs of the sugar industry. The bill prohibits establishment of new sugar centrals, and vests the sugar board with authority to deal with all matters for advancement of Philippine sugar interests. The legislature also passed a bill establishing a similar board for the cocoanut industry.

## CANADIAN NEWS- PRINT MERGER

A Montreal dispatch states that negotiations for the proposed newsprint merger of leading Canadian companies, which has been under consideration for some time, will be completed within two months.



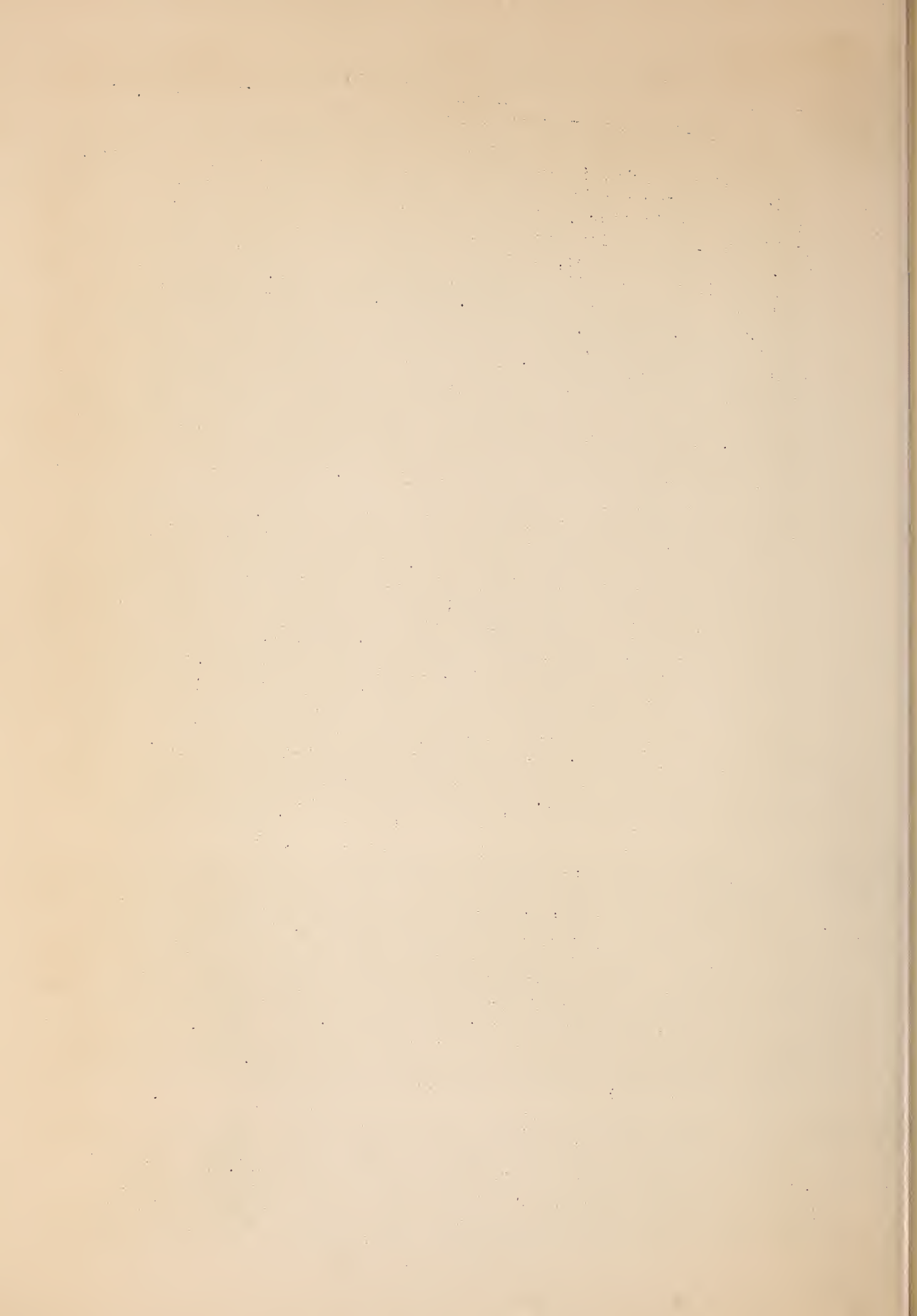


## Section 2

**Cooperation and Stabilization**      An editorial in Food Industries for November says: "Stabilization of prices has been the aim of those trying to solve the surplus problem in agriculture. Desirable as this may be, the plans for actual stabilization of prices when put into effect have not been very successful. Recently, however, there has been one outstanding exception. In 1929 the California cling peach crop was about 179,000 tons and prices went as high as \$70 a ton for No.1 fruit. In contrast to this, the 1930 crop was 485,000 tons, an amount sufficient to pack eighteen to twenty million cases, or five to seven million more than could be sold. To meet this situation, with its immediate possibilities for ruinously low prices to the growers and later cut-throat competition between canners with overflowing warehouses, the Cling Peach Control Committee was organized. Its members included canners, growers, bankers, and a representative of the State Department of Agriculture. The committee followed a plan proposed by Preston McKinney, secretary of the Canners' League. All No.1 cling peaches in the State were purchased for \$20 a ton if they were picked and delivered, or for \$13 a ton if they were left on the trees. The surplus, purchased at the latter figure, was 145,000 tons. Funds for purchasing the surplus were raised by an assessment on the canners who actually paid \$28.50 for each ton of peaches canned. Only 5 per cent of the packing capacity of the State did not participate in the plan by which the pack was held down to 13,180,000 cases, including 535,000 cases canned for re-manufacture into fruits for salad. Here is a stabilization plan that worked...It would hardly be fair, perhaps, to compare the cling peach control problem with stabilization problems in other branches of agriculture, but comparison is hardly necessary: the achievement stands on its own feet. The canning-peach industry deserves high praise for solving its own problems, and for its ability to get together and stick together. Both growers and canners are to be congratulated for cooperating, even when cooperation was financially painful for both sides, and for recognizing each other's necessity for existence. May their success inspire like efforts by other producer-manufacturer groups!"

**Dairy Product Consumption**      An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for October 30 says: "Students attending Kansas Agricultural College are eating meals that cost them an average of only 46.1 cents per person per day, according to News For The Industry, a publication issued in behalf of the dairy industry. The dairy products on their menus accounted for just about one-fourth of the food cost. They included butter, milk, cream, cheese and ice cream. Seven pounds out of every nine pounds of fat used, including those on the table and those used for cooking, were butter. That ought to be 'good news for the industry' on at least two counts--first, that dairy products constitute a large share of a scientific and satisfactory human ration; and second, that the total cost is so low..."

**Danish Dairy Industry**      Danish Foreign Journal for October says: "...The dairy industry is by far the most important branch of Danish agriculture. In the majority of agricultural undertakings milk production is the chief source of income, the more so in the case of the smaller farms. Among European countries Denmark has the greatest number of cattle in proportion both to area and to population. The production of milk in Denmark

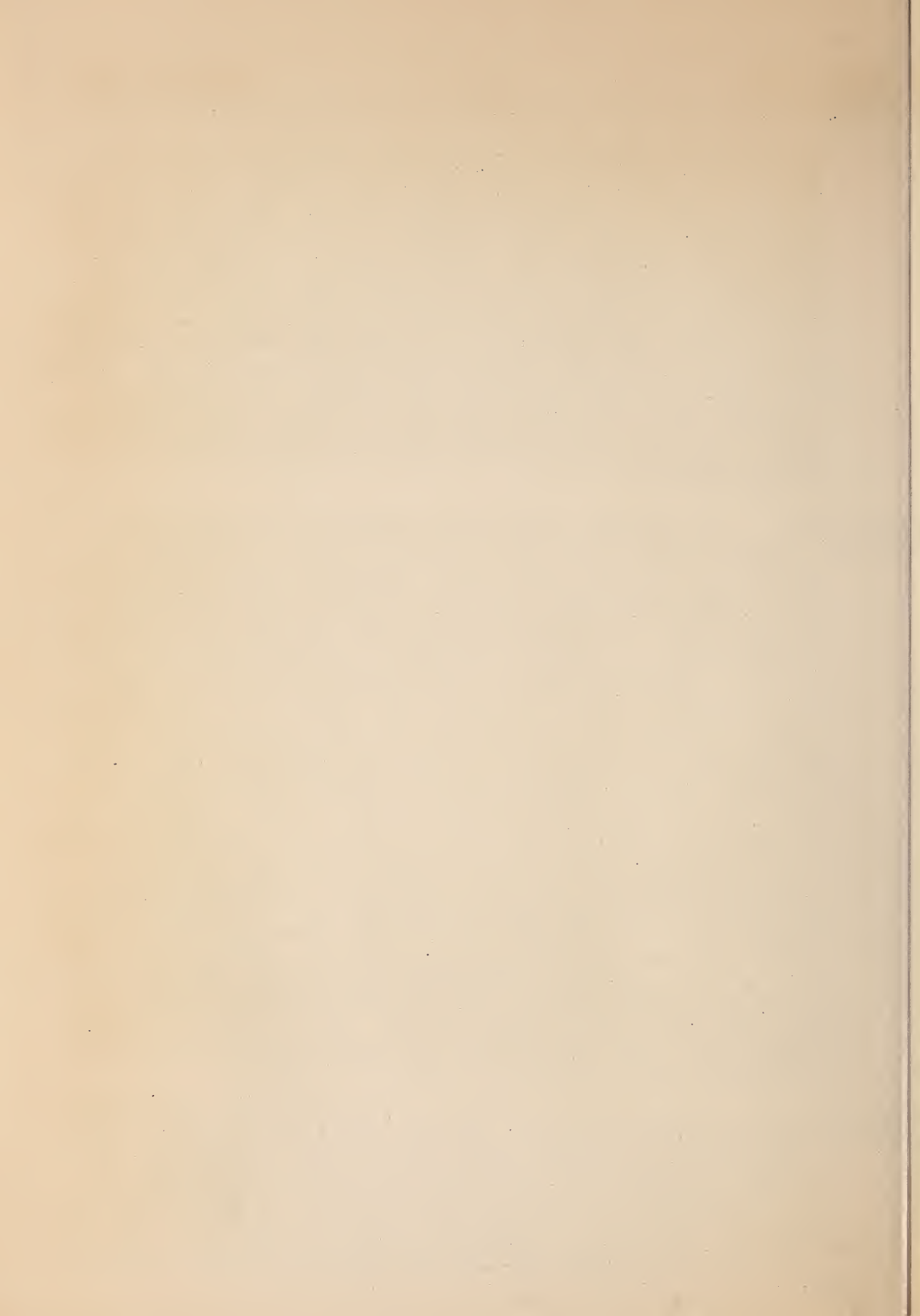


in 1929 was 5.1 milliard kg. of a value of 765 million Danish Crowns, and it is no exaggeration to say that milk is the most important product of the country. Of course, only a small quantity, viz. 8 per cent, of this is used for drinking or cooking purposes. About 5 per cent for cheese making, but the greatest quantity is used for the production of butter, viz. 4.3 milliard kg., or 85 per cent of the total milk yield. The butter production in 1929 was 179 million kg., of which only 20 million kg., or 11 per cent, was consumed in the country. The production of cheese was 26.5 million kg., of which four-fifths were consumed in the country. The production of condensed milk amounted to about 25 million kg., but for this purpose skimmed milk was chiefly used. Practically the whole of this production was exported. These figures show that apart from a few smaller by-products the Danish dairy industry is based on the production of butter, and as practically 90 per cent of the butter production is exported the industry is almost dependent on the foreign markets..."

**Extension Work in Nebraska** An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for November 1 says: "County extension agent work is gaining in favor in Nebraska, as indicated by the fact that the question of county support comes to a vote in only one instance this fall. Furthermore, it is expected that three counties which now do not have agents will take up the work in the near future. This means that 47 or more than half of the counties in Nebraska will be having the benefits of extension work. Two counties in the State are expected to make appropriations for the support of county agent work, which heretofore have had the work on a farm bureau membership basis. Generally, there seems to be a distinct trend toward more favor and less opposition to county extension agent work. The activities of Four-H club boys and girls undoubtedly have been an important factor in bringing about the changed attitude in some counties. The boys and girls club work has gone forward so much more rapidly in counties having agents that the need for someone at the head of the Four-H activities in any county is recognized. Membership in Four-H clubs in Nebraska has been almost doubled in the past two years. A better understanding of the work being done by the Nebraska College of Agriculture and the State Extension Service also is accountable for increased favor of county agent work. In the past much of the opposition has resulted from misunderstandings and from the lack of a true knowledge as to the functions of these State institutions. Projects such as the Master Farmer movement, sponsored by The Nebraska Farmer, too, have had a part in the changing attitude. With the desire for better farming, and living conditions has come recognition of a need for men and women to act as leaders in movements of betterment."

**Highway Construction** In an editorial on "National Superhighways" : The New York Times for November 4 says: "...Highways benefit all the people. It is proper that the Government should assist in their construction. The Federal allotments under the law must be matched by the States, and the highways thus financed are constructed under Federal supervision. Last year 9,330 miles of highway were constructed with Federal aid, while the States and counties constructed a total of 78,000 miles. But construction is not keeping pace with the demand for highways. Congestion

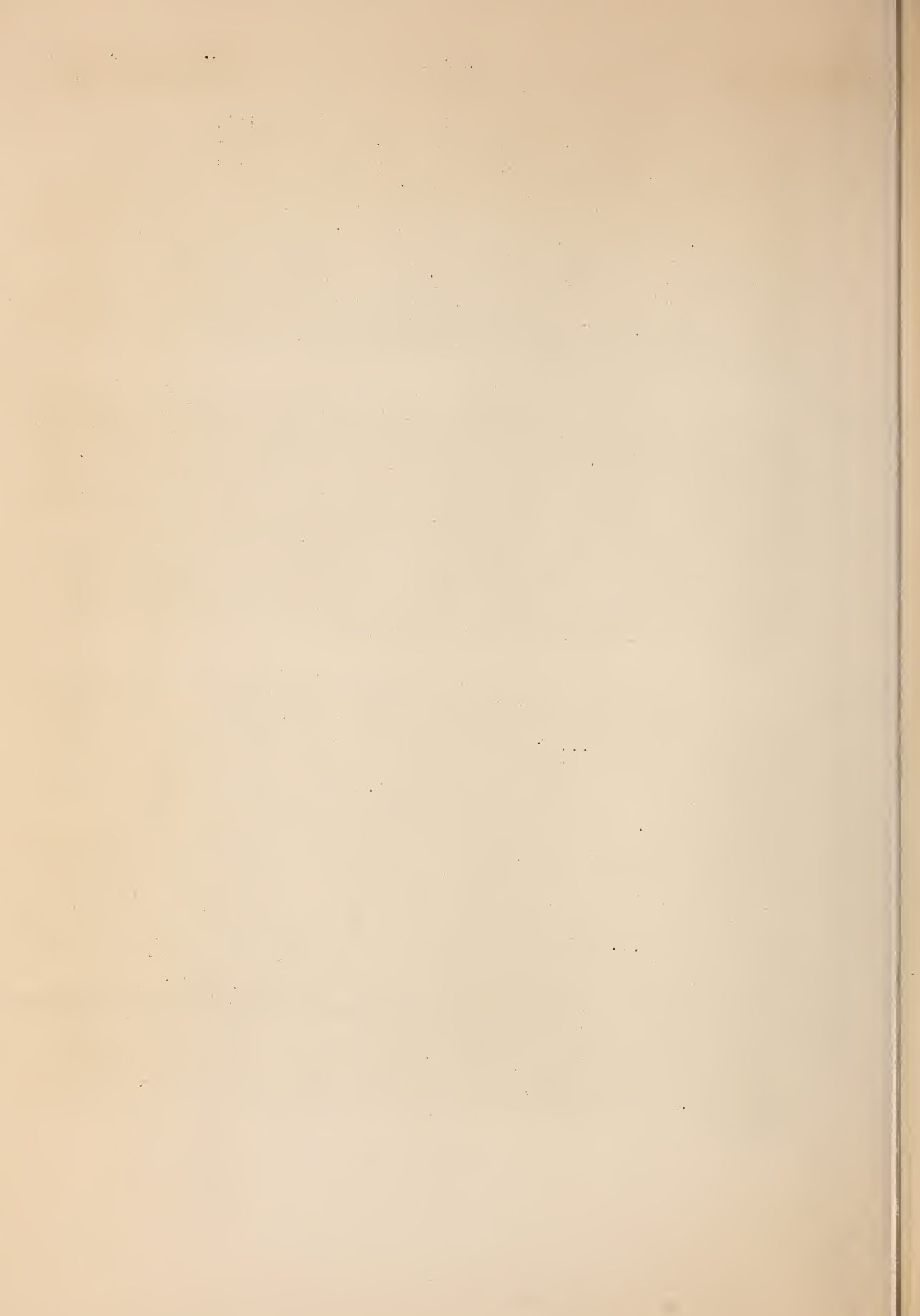




is becoming greater throughout the country. Possibly the time is ripe for the Nation to embark upon a stupendous program of highway construction. If the much-discussed transcontinental superhighways could be started now without neglecting other needs in the way of permanent improvements, work would be provided directly and indirectly for many men. But the enterprise should not be undertaken merely to relieve unemployment. If these highways would be capital improvements of the first importance upon which the American people would receive handsome return in the form of quickened transportation and enhanced taxable real estate values, there would be justification for building them. This question deserves investigation by Congress."

**Orange Juice Delivery** House-to-house delivery of orange juice at the same time milk is delivered is to be undertaken by National Dairy Products. National Juice Corp., subsidiary of National Dairy Products, has contracted with the Florida Citrus Exchange to handle fresh Florida orange juice. The juice will be frozen in Florida and shipped to distributing points for de-frosting. Rochester, Philadelphia and Memphis will be the first key markets to be reached. In order to stimulate development of the product, the advertising clause of the contract between the companies allows a rebate of 10 cents a box to the distributing company. The distributing company in turn must earn this rebate by investing  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents per box in advertising. This applies to the first year of the contract only. (N.Y. Evening Post, Oct. 21.)

**Tularemia from Coyotes** The Journal of the American Medical Association for November 1 says: "In June, 1925, Garberson of Miles City, Mont., encountered a case of serologically confirmed tularemia in a man who had been bitten by a coyote puppy....Careful investigation did not reveal any other probable source of infection. Parker decided to investigate the susceptibility of the coyote to tularemia. Three young coyotes were fed with the tissues of guinea-pigs and Belgian rabbits just dead of tularemia. The coyotes died on the thirteenth, twenty-second and fifty-third day, respectively, after the infectious material was first fed. Emulsions of tissue of the dead coyotes were injected into guinea-pigs. The guinea-pigs died. More recently, Kunkel has reported a case of typical ulceroglandular tularemia in a man who had killed and skinned an adult coyote....While the wild rabbit constitutes the important reservoir of infection for other animals and man, recent reports of new animal hosts and transmitters (woodchuck, opossum, muskrat, European water rat, sheep and quail) and new insect vectors (wood tick of California) indicate the ever-widening spread of the infection to other forms of animal and insect life. This situation is almost certain to result in the perpetuation of the disease among lower animal forms and thus increase the possibilities for the development of the infection in human beings."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Nov. 5.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.90 to \$9.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.65 to \$9.10. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

Grain prices: Wheat, (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring, Minneapolis 73  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 76  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 84 to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 68 to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; corn, No.3 mixed Chicago 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 62 to 67¢; Kansas City 69 to 71¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 67 to 72¢; St. Louis 69 to 70¢; Kansas City 73 to 76¢; oats, No.3 white Chicago 32 to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

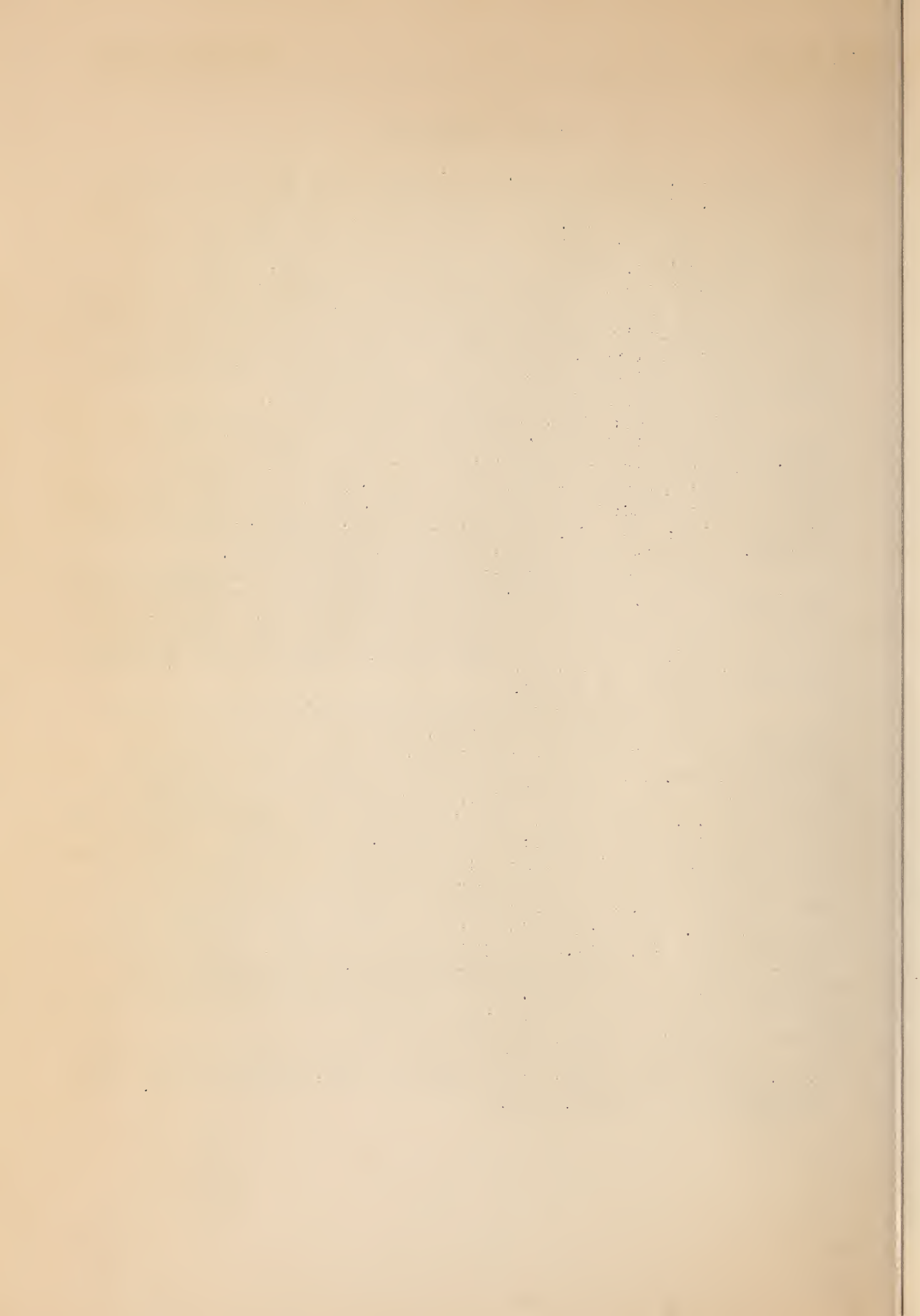
Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was 10.12¢ per lb. compared with the average of seven markets yesterday of 10.27¢, and average of ten on the corresponding day last year of 16.43¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 26 points to 10.89¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 10.87¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine sold at \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.45 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions ranged \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$12-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$13-\$15 in St. Louis; \$7.50-\$8.50 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Staymans \$1.50-\$1.60 in city markets. Michigan Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago; Kings \$1.50-\$1.60 and McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.10 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 33

Section 1

November 7, 1930.

## COLONEL WOODS ON EMERGENCY PROGRAM

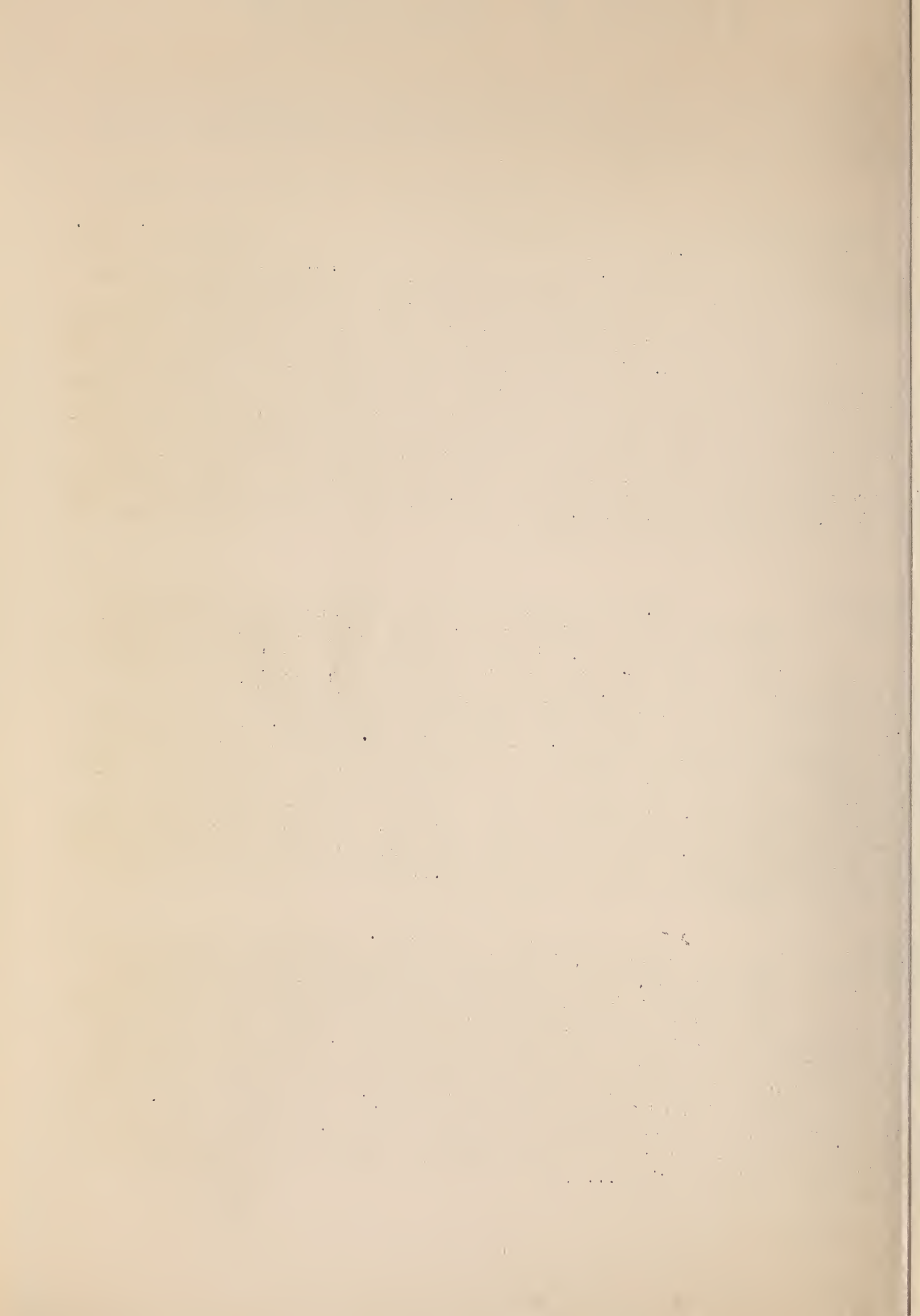
The press to-day states that Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee, for Employment, held telephone conversations yesterday with the Governors of forty-four States and with representatives of the chief executives of the other four as a climax of his program for coordinating the unemployment relief work of the Nation. The report says: "The results of his series of conversations, which consumed twelve hours and were not intended for announcement until tomorrow after the results had been sifted down to the essential facts, left Colonel Woods feeling that the Nation as a whole had responded wholeheartedly to his first appeals for aid for the estimated 3,500,000 unemployed.... Colonel Woods found during his conversations confirmation of previous reports that unemployment conditions are most aggravated in the industrial areas, while there is less direct need manifested in the agricultural regions...."

## ANDERSON ON BUSINESS

Business is slower than it needs to be, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, told the Chamber of Commerce at Kansas City yesterday, according to the press to-day. "It is not necessary to wait for business improvements until we have corrected all the adverse fundamentals," he said. "To-day business is not held back from undertaking anything that promises profit through lack of cash with which to put through the undertaking. The commercial credit situation is clean and strong.... I do believe that our troubles are partly psychological. I do believe that we have overdone the scare. I do believe that business is a good deal worse than it needs to be, even recognizing all of the fundamental difficulties with which it must contend. The year 1930 to date stands well above the first ten months of the year 1921, and the worst of 1930 is not as bad as the worst of 1921. But we have come measurably close to the low point of 1921, and the fundamentals do not justify that...."

## BRITISH WHEAT PLAN

A London dispatch to-day says: "Economic experts for the Imperial Conference, including the committee dealing with empire wheat imports, have completed their deliberations and their reports now await only decisions by the chief delegates. The wheat import question, of paramount interest to Canada and Australia, ended with the decision that a quota plan is feasible. If such a recommendation is approved at the next plenary session of the conference, Australia and Canada will be assured of providing a fixed portion of the British market requirements. At present about half the wheat consumed in the United Kingdom is produced within the empire, but empire resources are sufficient to meet the entire demand. It remains for the chief delegates to fix a quota figure above that 50 per cent level. Such a quota would be on the basis of world wheat prices...."



## Section 2

## Country Life

Improvement Wallaces' Farmer for November 1 says: "What are writers and poets worth to rural America? We thought of that the other day when the American Country Life Association honored men and women of this group at a luncheon during its convention....George W. Russell gave an intimation of the value of the imaginative man in rural life when he said: 'I was for twenty-five years a colleague of Sir Horace Plunkett in his famous Agricultural Organization Society, which was the first body among the English speaking people to promote agricultural cooperation in a considered and scientific way. My original qualification for this work was that I had published a frail book of mystical verse, and the leader of the movement, who was a wise man, deduced from this that I had imagination, and he believed unless you had imagination in his movement it would be a dead and dull thing.' Later he added: 'I would like to supplicate aid from the poets and literary men, those who are or should be concerned for the spiritual side of your civilization, that they might bring their imagination to bear upon this work of building up a rural civilization with an appropriate culture. It would not, I think, be too difficult to get fine poets like Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay or Carl Sandburg to be interested in this idea. In the agricultural organization in my own country, there were no less than four poets who took part in the work, for they felt that what was deepest and most profound in the culture of a nation was born not in the cities but in the silence of the fields...' Russell remarked, with justifiable pride: 'I have organized thousands of farmers into agricultural and dairy societies, and have drawn up rules for agricultural banks and organized scores of them, and by not one of these did any member ever lose a penny.'

"Dr. C.J. Galpin has noted that the country loses \$150,000,000 a year because prosperous farmers move to town and take their money with them. In other countries, poets and writers have created an emotional attitude toward the open country so that city people retire to the country and take their money along, while country people stay in the country. This in spite of the fact that country living in other nations has fewer conveniences and is less desirable on many counts than in the United States. Writers who could change the emotional attitude toward country living on the part of the retired and prosperous could add millions to rural income. Writers who take rural life for their field are an asset to agriculture. Mostly, their contribution is in the field of the intangible, yet, if we want to count dollars, they rank high as contributors to agricultural welfare. Perhaps in our own interest, we should pay a little more attention to them; we could use the imagination and the humanity of our poets in cooperative schemes; we could stimulate a rural literature of the first order by buying their books and by creating rural communities that honored and supported and inspired novels and poetry of the open country."

Finnish  
Cheese-  
making

Finnish Trade Review for October says: "When the cooperative dairies, which had gradually absorbed a great part of the country's milk supply, began to turn their attention to cheese, the need for trained cheesemakers became apparent. The central organization of the cooperative dairies, the Valio association, consequently established two training-stations in which pupils were given two years' practical





instruction in cheesemaking. This occurred in 1913 and the experiment proved such a success that three additional training stations were opened. Since 1916, the Government has also taken up the matter. After finishing the practical course, pupils are given theoretical instruction at Government courses lasting nine months and further courses can be taken at the Valio Association's Dairy Institute, where the chief subjects of study are dairy chemistry and bacteriology. Short courses are also arranged annually by the Valio Association in the use of pure cultures and other technical subjects. Cheese-makers are further incited to acquire all the technical knowledge available by the system of payment, which usually provides for a definite bonus for every cheese placed at the State Butter Control Station in one of the highest grades. Other rewards are also awarded by the Valio Association to cheese-makers employed by its associate dairies. To insure good-quality raw material the cheese-making dairies have generally adopted the Barthel--Orla--Jensen method of grading milk and of paying according to quality."

**Kansas Winning**      In the last six years tuberculosis in livestock has been reduced 50 per cent through efforts of the Government, States and various agencies, according to the Kansas Citian, official organ of the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce. There is sufficient desire for a complete eradication to practically annihilate this infection within another decade, says the writer. "When the work of testing cattle in eastern areas and the stamping out of this disease began," he says, "it was generally believed that it would require fifteen to twenty years to make favorable headway and fully fifty years to bring the disease under control. Kansas now has over fifty counties in which all the cattle have been tested and the diseased ones removed from the herds. In Missouri there are twelve counties that are accredited. There would be a larger number of these accredited counties in Missouri, but the State Legislature has not found a way of providing money to pay for condemned animals. There are 929 accredited counties in the United States. Cattle under supervision numbered 26,447,169 on April 1. There were also 19,663,102 that had received one test and there were 2,236,331 cattle whose owners had signed an application and were waiting for a tester...."

**Textile Mill**      An editorial in American Wool and Cotton Reporter for November  
**Decrease**      6 says: "A quiet, but extensive consolidation of mills is being accomplished wholly apart from those combinations in which bankers are interested. A movement of which very little is heard but which is quietly in progress is benefiting the whole industry. For instance, the American Woolen Co. has given up the operation of 12 or 15 of its plants and is consolidating its machinery and efforts in its larger units. Amoskeag transferred all of its equipment from Fitchburg, Mass., to the main plant at Manchester and threw out a lot of the older machinery at Manchester replacing it with the Fitchburg equipment. Lancaster Mills liquidated and its several thousand looms were purchased by the Amoskeag; about 1,000 looms were junked right on the spot in Clinton and the balance moved to Manchester to replace older equipment. Pepperell purchased the Lancaster carding and spinning and brought it to Biddeford and other Pepperell plants to amplify and round out or to replace other machinery. The cards from the White Mills at Winchendon, Mass., were purchased by



another concern and moved to that latter mill not to increase production but to lighten up on the carding to produce better work. Dwight Mill equipment at Chicopee, Mass., has been moved to the same company's plant at Somersworth, N.H., not to add to the production of the New Hampshire mill but to consolidate production and to replace obsolete equipment with the up-to-date machinery from the Chicopee plant. The big new mill of Chicopee Mfg. Co. at Gainesville, Ga., does not represent increased production particularly, because this new mill will take over the work of the old mill at Chicopee Falls which is to be abandoned. The Thorndike Co. at West Warren, which is liquidating, had previously turned over much of its equipment and business to the Otis Company nearby--something of a consolidation in fact although not so advertised. Quietly but thoroughly by such a series of consolidations and movement of equipment, the obsolete machinery of the New England branch of the textile manufacturing industry is being taken out of production."

**Wheat Feeding**      An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for November 1 says: "Wheat In Nebraska feeding is gaining popularity every day in Nebraska and the mid-west where farmers and experiment stations are getting definite results indicating the greatly increased profit from feeding wheat compared to selling it for cash at present prices. Recent experiments with wheat fed to hogs at the Nebraska station, announced elsewhere in this issue, show wheat to excel corn in the hog ration, producing larger daily gains at lower cost than any of the other rations, and returning \$1.25 per bushel for the wheat consumed, compared to \$1.14 per bushel for corn in the check lot fed corn and tankage....Careful investigations of the extent of wheat feeding throughout the Middle West disclose a feeling in the surplus corn raising sections that the price of corn will reach a dollar to the farmer before summer, and this is resulting in an increase of wheat feeding and the saving of corn where both grains are available. Where drought has reduced the corn crop and wheat is available, the farmer naturally turns to wheat as a feed because it saves him buying corn and because a crop of wheat can be grown and harvested before another corn crop is available for feed. Under such circumstances the farmers will continue to feed wheat until the price advances above that of corn....."

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THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY S. KNEELAND,

AT THE SIGN OF THE SHIELD, IN NASSAU ST.

1790.

AND SOLD BY J. B. ALLEN,

AT THE SIGN OF THE SHIELD, IN NASSAU ST.

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Nov. 6.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.90 to \$9.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.65 to \$9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis 74 to 77¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 78 to 79¢; St. Louis 84½ to 85¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69 to 69½¢; corn, No.3 mixed (new) Chicago 68½ to 69½¢; Minneapolis 62 to 65¢; Kansas City 69½ to 71½¢; No.3 yellow (new) Chicago 69 to 70¢; Minneapolis 68 to 74¢; St. Louis 70 to 70½¢; Kansas City 73½ to 76½¢; oats, No.3 white Chicago 30½ to 31¢; Minneapolis 27 1/8 to 27 5/8¢; St. Louis 33½ to 34¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 10.02¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.50¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 10.77¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 10.78¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$12-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$11.50 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel in New York City; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25, and \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50; Kings \$1.50-\$1.60 and McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19½ to 21½¢; Single Daisies, 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 34

Section 1

November 8, 1930.

**THE PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY** The development of greater cooperation in combating the business depression and unemployment was urged by President Hoover in a twenty-nine-word statement made at a press conference at Washington yesterday, according to the press to-day. The President's statement, which was given in reply to questions concerning his reaction to the election, was: "The job for the country now is to concentrate on further measures of cooperation for economic recovery. This is the only suggestion I have to make on this occasion."

Chairman Woods of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment followed his Chief last night with a nation-wide appeal over the radio. Colonel Woods pointed out that the principal duty of the President's committee is to coordinate local and State efforts. He spoke over the two national broadcasting chains, his words being addressed particularly to the Mayors throughout the country, following his telephone conferences on Thursday with forty-four State Governors and the representatives of the four others.

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**MEAT CUTTERS' PROBLEMS** Possibilities that retail meat cutters soon will have to seek other occupations were pictured yesterday in District Supreme Court when J. Frank Grimes, of Evanston, Ill., president of the Independent Grocers Alliance, testified at the hearing on the petition of Swift & Co., and Armour & Co., for modification of the packers consent decree, signed in 1920, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Mr. Grimes made the prediction in connection with testimony dealing with new quick-freezing methods. If these methods prove satisfactory, the witness said, they will effect a revolution in the methods of distribution. He declared that the independent retailers are watching the progress of quick freezing experiments with great interest and some concern 'because it threatens to render obsolete much of the present retail store equipment and to put an end to the services of the retail meat dealer.' ..."

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**LEGGE ON LIVESTOCK** Increased feeding of livestock in Nebraska, Iowa and other States where there is an abundance of roughage and grain was advocated by Alex Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in an address yesterday before the Nebraska Bankers Association at Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Legge told the bankers that they will be performing a helpful service to agriculture if they cooperate in the program to adjust production to the potential demand and lend encouragement in adjusting the size of farm units, particularly in the wheat growing sections. Expansion of livestock feeding operations is desirable, Mr. Legge said, to make up at least a part of the deficit in the drought areas. Figures were given by Mr. Legge to show that stocker and feeder shipments to the feed lot this fall have been far below normal. One reason for this, in his opinion, was the fear that because of the drought, corn and other feed grains might be so high as to make the undertaking too much of a financial risk. (Press, Nov. 8.)

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## Section 2

British Parasite Laboratory      The London Times reports that delegates from 22 British Empire countries who attended the Imperial Entomological Conference visited the Royal Parasite Laboratory in Buckinghamshire, which was founded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology in 1927, by means of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board, to further the control of insect pests by the biological method. The "Parasite Zoo," as the laboratory has been called, is a converted country house used as a clearing station and breeding center for "beneficial" insects. These are dispatched to the Dominions and Colonies to attack the pests which cause enormous loss to plant and animal life. In the three years of its existence the laboratory has been asked by Dominion and Colonial Governments to investigate some seventy different kinds of insect and wood pests in the hopes that parasites might be found. Shipments of some twenty different kinds of insects have been sent overseas, generally in cold storage, in special cases with food, such as raisins or sugar and water, for rations. Fourteen consignments of a parasite which attacks woolly aphis--a serious apple-tree pest--have been distributed in England, India and Kenya Colony. This has practically exterminated woolly aphis in New Zealand. Parasites of the wheat stem sawfly, the whitefly and the pine shoot moth have gone to Canada; one which attacks the sheep blowfly has been shipped in large quantities to Australia and South Africa; a Californian ladybird has gone to Madras; a miniature wasp which eats the pear slug has gone to New Zealand and a bollworm to the Barbados. In all, a total of about 58 shipments, comprising some 100,000 specimens, have been shipped from the laboratory to various parts of the Empire. (Science, Oct. 24.)

Cow Testing by Mail in North Dakota      An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for November 1 says: "North Dakota farmers, if they wish, may determine whether their cows are profitable producers by taking advantage of a mail order cow testing plan recently inaugurated by the extension division of the North Dakota Agricultural College and other North Dakota agricultural organizations. Through a simple system, that costs but little, there is now open an avenue whereby dairymen not now testing their cows may receive, if they wish, the benefits of cow testing work. Director C.F. Monroe, of the extension division of the college, who will be in charge of the work, only undertook this new project after it had been tried out on a county-wide basis in a few selected county agent counties during the past year and after a committee, appointed July 25, had made a thorough study of the plan in the meantime. Mr. Monroe warns that state-wide mail order testing is not a substitute for standard cow testing associations, of which nine are now successfully operating in the State, but is intended to provide for those dairymen who can not join in such associations. Included in the group of dairymen who have not heretofore been able to avail themselves of cow testing are those who are too scattered for an association, those with small herds and those not in position to start when the cow testing association begins. ...The cost of testing cows under this plan will probably be \$1.25 per month for 10 cows or less, and 10 cents per month for each additional cow above 10."



Grape Co-  
operation

Frederick J. Koster, president, California State Chamber of Commerce, writing on "Business Rejoices at Grape Drive Success" in The Cooperative for October, says: "The State may congratulate itself on the success of the Grape Sign-Up Campaign, which provides a basis for stabilization by the industry. Aside from the material benefits that will be reflected by an industry operating on a sound basis, upon every agricultural and business enterprise, some history was made which offers a beacon light that shines far beyond the grape sign-up campaign. By this, I mean that certain principles were established regarding the cooperation between agriculture, industry and finance, which must have a wide influence on many problems that will face California in the next decade...In a meeting called by the California Farm Bureau Federation in San Francisco on June 13, the farmers told of the desperate status of the sign-up campaign and asked help in terms of additional finances and man power. Not until it became recognized as not merely an industry problem, but an all-California one, and the whole State became aroused through the leadership of the California State Chamber of Commerce, was the campaign possible of success. The business interests promptly agreed to give aid through the California State Chamber of Commerce, and that organization was charged with the responsibility of mobilizing the necessary support. A small group of business leaders was assembled, and the sum of \$15,000 requested by the growers was promptly underwritten by the oil companies, railroads, utilities and banks.... Since 85 per cent of the grape growers have signed up their acreage for the purpose of banding together to eliminate existing evils in the grape marketing situation, it will be immeasurably easier for banking institutions to comply with request for loans..."

Imported  
Vegetable  
Oils

An editorial in The Southern Planter for November 1 says: "The large importations of vegetable oils used for the production of edible materials which compete with butter and lard are having a depressing effect not only on the price of butter and lard but on that of cottonseed oil. The importations of all vegetable oils and oilseeds in 1929 expressed in oil equivalents reached the record total of 1,054,000 short tons. The trend of prices of coconut oil is downward, due to the heavy stocks on hand, and it has had the effect of contributing additional weakness to the butter market. In 1929, 412 million pounds of coconut oil was imported into the United States as compared with 291 million pounds in 1928. In 1925, coconut oil accounted for only 16.5 per cent of all materials entering into the manufacture of oleomargarine, while in 1929 it contributed 24 per cent. In 1917, less than twice as much coconut oil was used in the manufacture of oleomargarine as was used of cottonseed oil. At the present time approximately six times as much coconut oil is used. Cottonseed oil constitutes about 85 per cent of the oils and fats used in the manufacture of lard substitutes. The large importations of vegetable oils decrease the price of cottonseed oil, and since cottonseed oil is the dominating influence in the production and price of lard substitutes, the price of lard is also lowered. The large quantities of vegetable oils brought into this country is of vital concern to the dairymen, swine growers, and cotton growers. They should make every effort to have higher import duties placed on them through the flexible provision of the tariff."





Southern Business Conditions      Edwy B. Reid, writing in Manufacturers Record for November 6, says: "Signs are evident almost everywhere in the Third Federal Land Bank district covering the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, of an improvement in business conditions, and were it not for generally low prices for farm commodities produced in 1930, recovery would be more noticeable. This area, with exception of western North Carolina, largely escaped the effects of the drought which was so far flung in the States to the southwest and north. Another bad year due to the drought conditions might have been very serious. This year many farmers have been able to obtain good yields--greater in some localities than at any time in the past decade. To a great extent this has restored confidence among farmers and business men, even though there is not a superabundance of money, because of nation-wide low prices for commodities. Credit is more respected than it was a year ago. The morale of the individual, whether merchant or farmer, is better than it has been for several years. There is apparently less spending for pleasure, and there are many signs of determination to live within incomes and to make financial progress. Even in the face of serious depression, building in the Carolinas and Georgia has gone forward, and expenditures for improvements generally have been far in excess of the average individual's expectations..."

Timber on Spare Land      Manufacturers Record for November 6 says: "Suggestion by the Department of Agriculture that unproductive agricultural acreage be utilized for the growing of timber is of value and is in line with efforts of the Department of Commerce to devise still further uses for wood. Ownership of unproductive land is an expensive worry. This financial drain from taxes and the loss of interest, the Department of Agriculture proposes to transform into eventual income, through the planting of suitable trees....In cases where land owners may not be able to finance or to carry such wood culture, it is proposed that the State or even the county unit shall take over such property and undertake the enterprise. The fact that timber growing can be made a profitable venture in this country as well as in France and elsewhere, when practiced in scientific fashion, has been demonstrated by the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, La., and other concerns that are now growing forests. Between the denuding of American forests and the proposed expansion of the uses for lumber, this movement for heavy increase of woods acreage comes none too soon, and no section is more appropriate for the development than the lands of the South."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Nov. 7.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.75 to \$9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis  $74\frac{1}{2}$  to  $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 84 to  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $76\frac{1}{2}$  to 77¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City  $69\frac{1}{2}$  to 71¢; corn, No.3 mixed Chicago  $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $62\frac{1}{2}$  to  $65\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $70\frac{1}{2}$  to 72¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 76¢; Minneapolis  $67\frac{1}{2}$  to  $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 70 to  $70\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 76 to  $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; oats, No.3 white Chicago  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 32¢; Minneapolis  $27\frac{3}{4}$  to  $28\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

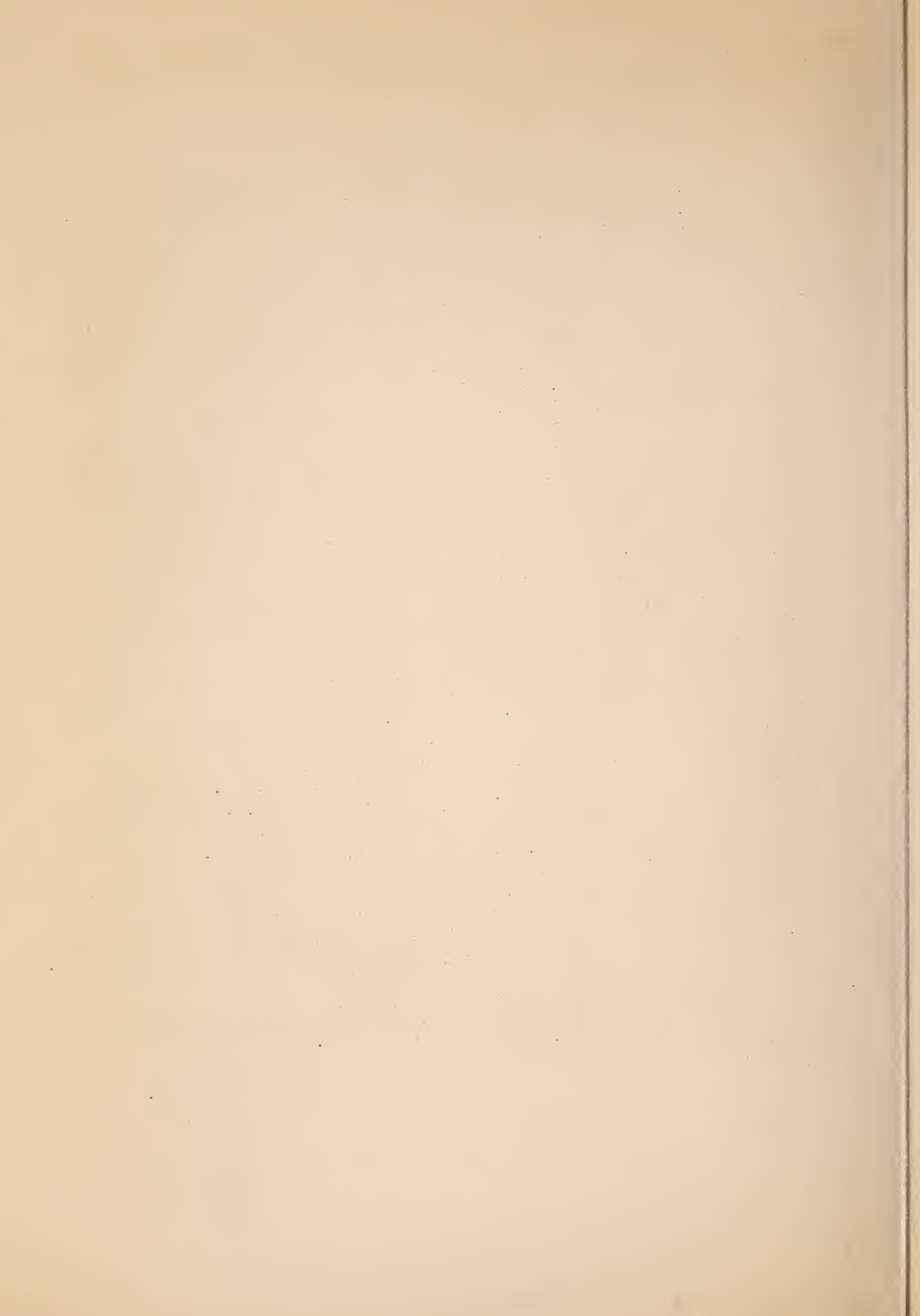
Average price of Middling foot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 10.12¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.70¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 10.92¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.89¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$1.95 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.40 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$15-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$13-\$15 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. for farmers stock in Racine. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions \$1.15-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in that market; Baldwins \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  to  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies,  $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas,  $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 35

Section 1

November 10, 1930.

## PRESIDENT TO ASK

**UNEMPLOYMENT AID** President Hoover will ask Congress to make a special emergency appropriation of an as yet undetermined amount to be used in expediting public works for the relief of unemployment, it was announced at the White House on Saturday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "This decision by the administration was taken as an indication that it will try to set an example to all forms of private industry in pushing forward future projects, so that the greatest measure of relief in the form of jobs may be supplied to the unemployed, established at between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000..."

## DROUGHT RATES TO END

The press to-day reports: "The railroads of the United States, having moved an estimated 60,000 carloads of drought relief materials at drastically reduced rates and at a loss which it is estimated 'will certainly aggregate several millions of dollars,' will discontinue the rate reductions Nov. 30, it was announced to-day by the eastern, western and southern railway executives. 'This represents an immense tonnage and probably greater than ever moved in any relief measures heretofore undertaken in this country,' the announcement stated...."

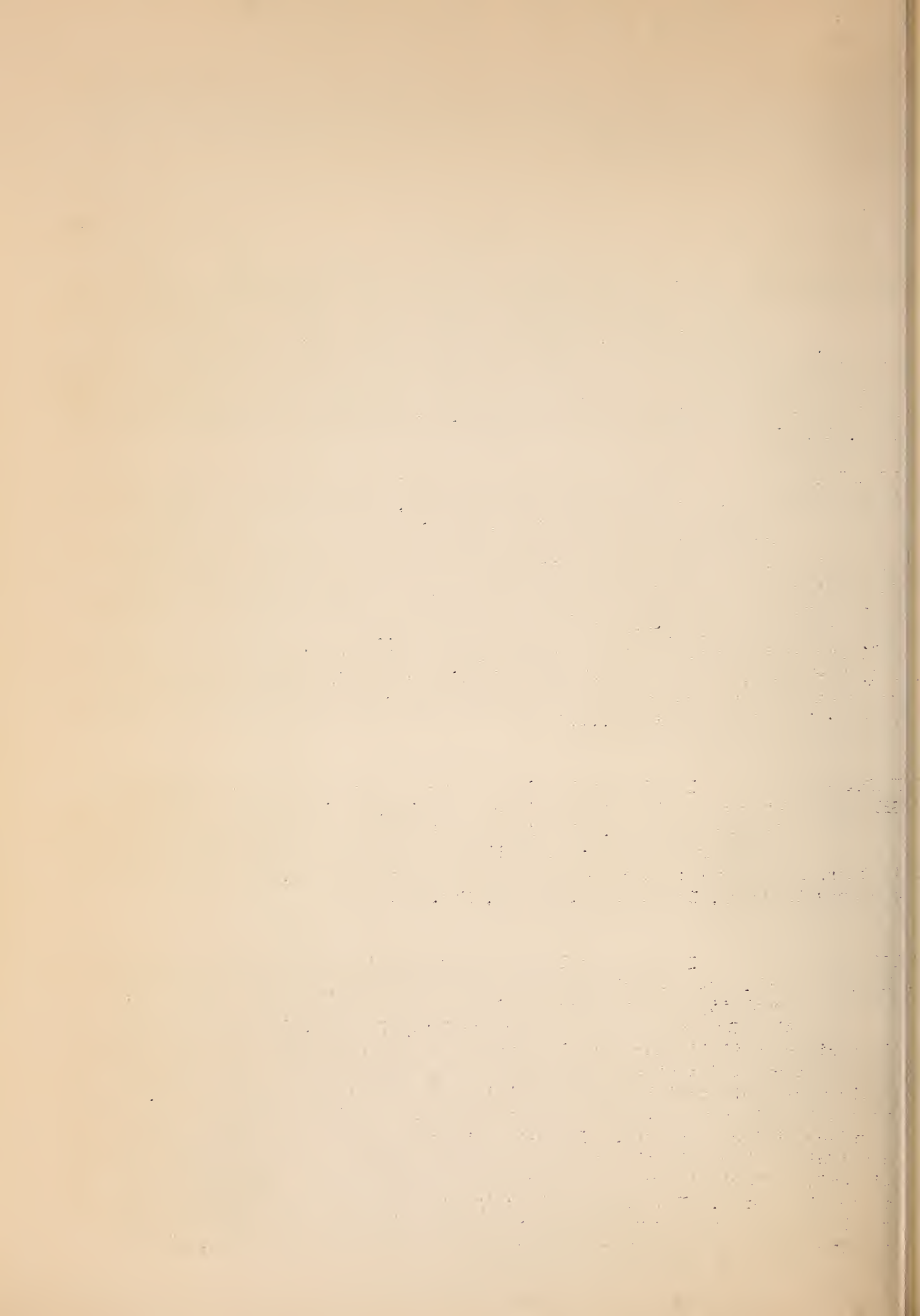
"Coincidentally with this announcement a warning was issued to farmers by Dr. C. W. Warburton, chairman of the President's Drought Relief Committee, to preserve seed wheat and cotton for planting next year even though feed grain must be purchased in order to hold it...."

## TARIFF HEAR- INGS SET

The Tariff Commission has set hearings on applications for changes in duty on six commodities, beginning on December 10 with shoe lacings. Hearings on cigarette paper industry will be held on December 11; on edible gelatin, December 12; on reptile skin leather, December 16; on canned tomatoes and tomato paste, December 17 and on the cherry industry, December 18. (Press, Nov. 10.)

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK

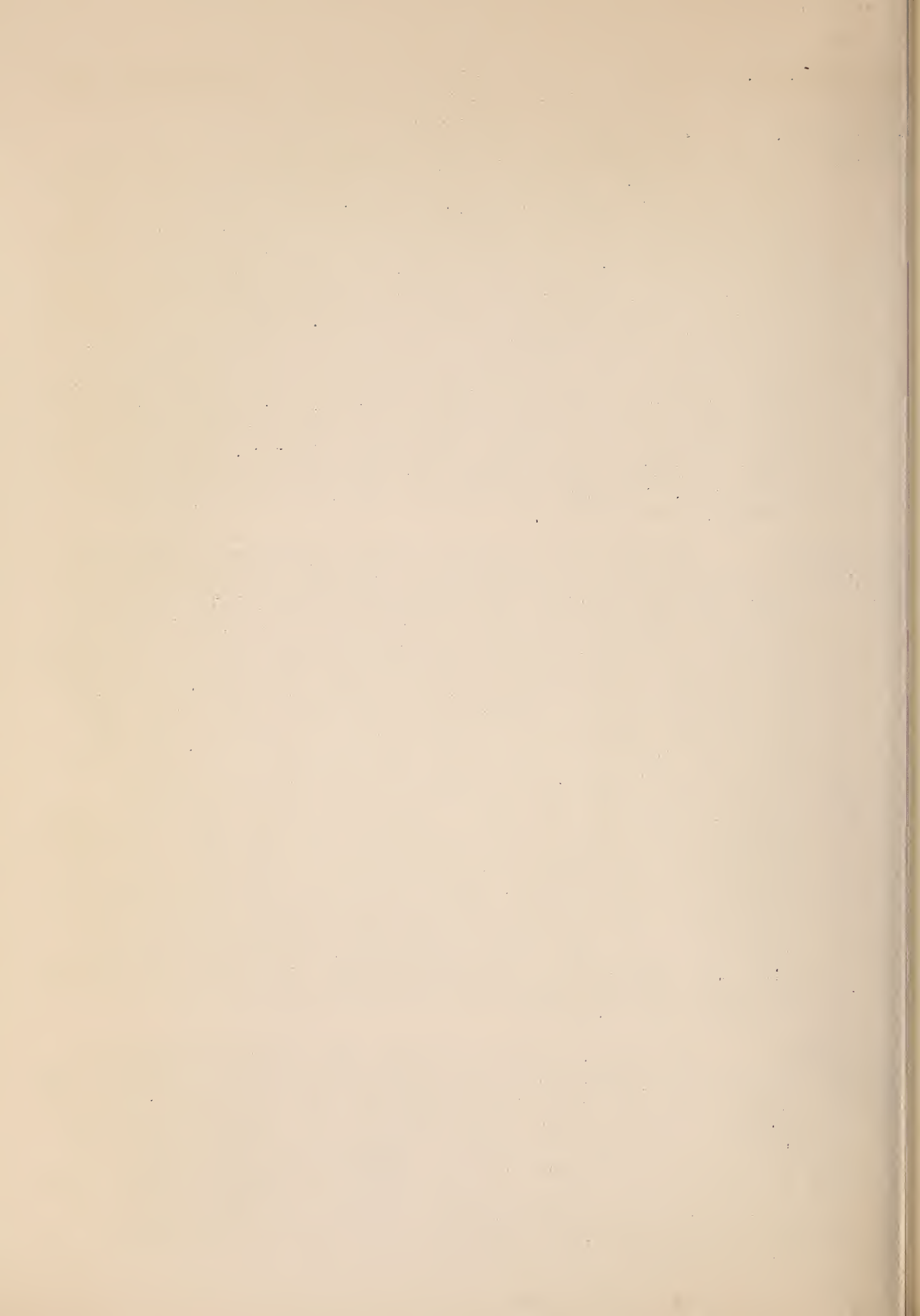
The past month has materially improved the business outlook, but the gains have not been so much on the surface as beneath it, says the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal in its business review. It says: "The prolonged decline in business activity has now given way to a horizontal trend and the conviction seems warranted that the bottom of the depression has been reached. Of course this would not preclude the possibility of a slowing down at the end of the year but that is a normal seasonal movement. Unquestionably the gains apparent on the surface will come slowly. Unemployment is one of the major problems, and it is doubtful whether this will improve much during the winter months, although the nation-wide efforts to prevent distress and to enlarge employment will check it from becoming worse. Unemployment is only one of the many problems that must be solved before the country returns to real prosperity, and hopes for a quick recovery have been succeeded by confidence in a slow but sure recovery..."



## Section 2

- Cattle Fever Parasite**      The discovery of the complete life cycle of the parasite causing east coast fever in cattle in Africa has been reported by Dr. Edmund V. Cowdry, professor of cytology, microscopic anatomy of Washington University School of Medicine, according to the St. Louis News Service, backed by civic groups of that city. Doctor Cowdry was lent to the British Government last spring for research work on the disease, which is said to be the greatest obstacle to the agricultural development of Africa. Although the parasite causing the fever had been discovered by Robert Koch, more than twenty-five years ago, its method of reproduction and transmission by ticks had never been ascertained. The British Government, interested in the control of the disease which causes losses estimated at \$2,000,000 annually in its provinces, asked Doctor Cowdry to undertake special research on the problem as he is an outstanding research worker on disease of similar nature, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Stationed at Nairobi, in the Kenya district, in Africa, Doctor Cowdry hunted the microbe through its whole life cycle. With that information at hand, the problem is now one of control. (Press, Nov. 7.)
- International Livestock Show**      An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for November 8 says: "With the sincere purpose of rendering the livestock industry and those engaged therein a service, the International Livestock Show and Exposition was organized, and held the first show at the Union Stockyards, in 1900....Education has been the keynote of the show from its very inception, and it has gradually grown and expanded until it is recognized as the greatest livestock show in the world....The dates of the International this year are November 29 to December 6, and it will bring together the champions at the various shows of the year, including those from Canada as well as from various parts of the United States, in the breeding rings, and the greatest gathering of fat steers and carload lots of finished and feeding cattle that have ever been gathered together at one place. It will be held as usual at the Union Stockyards, in Chicago, and we anticipate that this year's International as those of former years, will exceed those of the past. A few days spent at the International, taking advantage of the educational opportunities it affords for the study of the various breeds, is certainly worth while. The Department of Agriculture exhibit, which is quite complete, and the Small Grain and Hay Show, are additional features since the inauguration of the International. It has had, and continues to deserve, splendid support and attendance from all folks interested in agricultural progress."
- Massachusetts Roadside Markets**      The American City for November says: "Official approval of the State of Massachusetts will hereafter be extended to roadside stands that are neat and attractive in appearance and that handle fresh, local products of good quality. Such approval is to be evidenced by signs issued on one-year lease terms by the State Department of Agriculture and subject to withdrawal without notice when the terms of the lease are broken by the lessee. A number of the better-class roadside stands have for some time handled certain products that have been inspected by the State Department of Agriculture and labeled as New England quality products. Owners of these stands want to go farther and carry



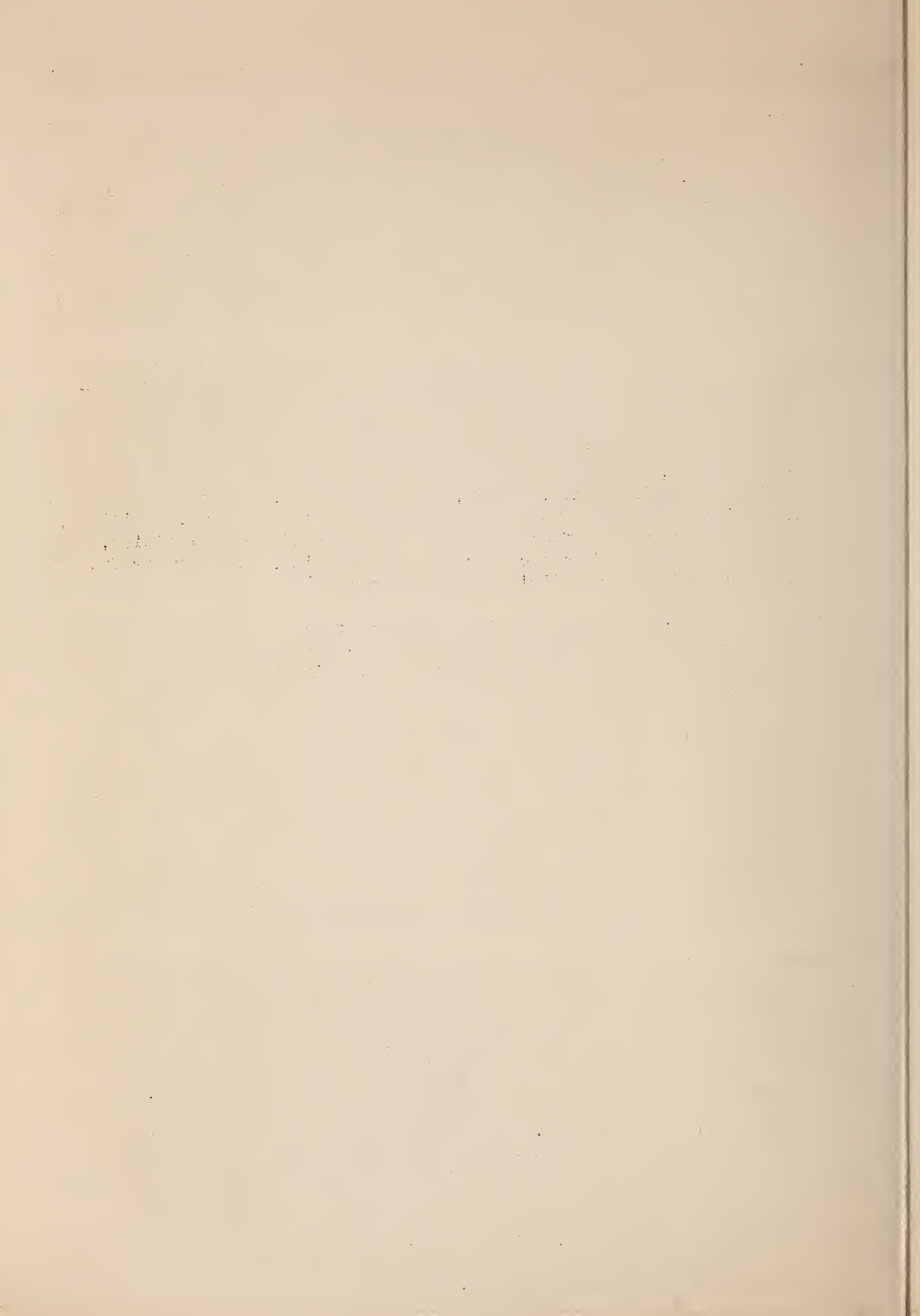


this label enlarged and in the form of a sign over their stands. After careful consideration, the Department of Agriculture has decided to grant this right and to provide the signs under conditions which are fully specified in a set of regulations just made available. One of the provisions is that at least two of the products regularly sold at the stand displaying the sign shall be qualified to bear the New England quality products label. Products sold are required to be from the farm of the owner of the stand, or from neighboring farms; and no stand handling products bought in the city and trucked out shall be eligible to display a sign..."

**Peat Products** A Prague dispatch to the press of November 2 states that a new patent has been shown at the Prague sample fair made by Czechoslovak inventors, by which out of peat deposits artificial silk, paper and other useful materials can be produced. The report says: "Up to this time the technical possibilities for the utilization of peat have been limited, although there exists large quantities of such rich deposits in South Bohemia, Canada, Holland, France, Belgium and Hungary. According to the new process the original peat deposits are utilized, and after extracting from the same all huminacids and impurities, there remain from 30 to 35 per cent of pure celluloids, which are useful for the production of artificial silks and paper."

**Prepared Food** Steady increase in the volume of ready to serve foods--many of which have not yet been developed--is a certainty for the future, due to the increasing disinclination of the American housewife to undergo the drudgery of food preparation in the home. For instance, it is much more attractive to heat beef stew than to peel onions, dice carrots, pare potatoes and stay at the stove side to put each commodity in at the right time. Some popular food products which advertise themselves to the neighborhood, such as corned beef and cabbage, also are candidates for ready to serve foods. The same tendency will develop in the restaurant business, particularly small ones where waste is a large item of expense. The growth of chain stores will facilitate this type of food products and if they are popularized, chain stores will be equipped to handle factory sealed containers for ready to heat foods. (H.R. Barnett, Auto Truck Food Distributor, October)

**Prune Industry** L. B. Williams, director, California Dried Fruit Research Institute, writing on "Prune Industry Considering New Advertising Program" in The Cooperative for October, says: "The California prune industry has come to life! With the formation of the California Prune Institute, plans are rapidly being developed for an intensive advertising campaign to consumers and to the retail and wholesale grocery trade. The purpose of this program is to benefit the California Prune Industry by awakening popular interest in the product to the end that demand will be increased, price levels raised, and the marketing of this important crop freed from costly fluctuations. The California Prune Institute is a non-profit service organization of the growers and packers of California prunes. Its executive committee is composed of men who are recognized leaders in the industry and who are devoting their time and efforts, without cost, to the development of a program for bettering conditions in the prune industry. The institute has its headquarters at San Francisco..."



**Savings  
Deposits**

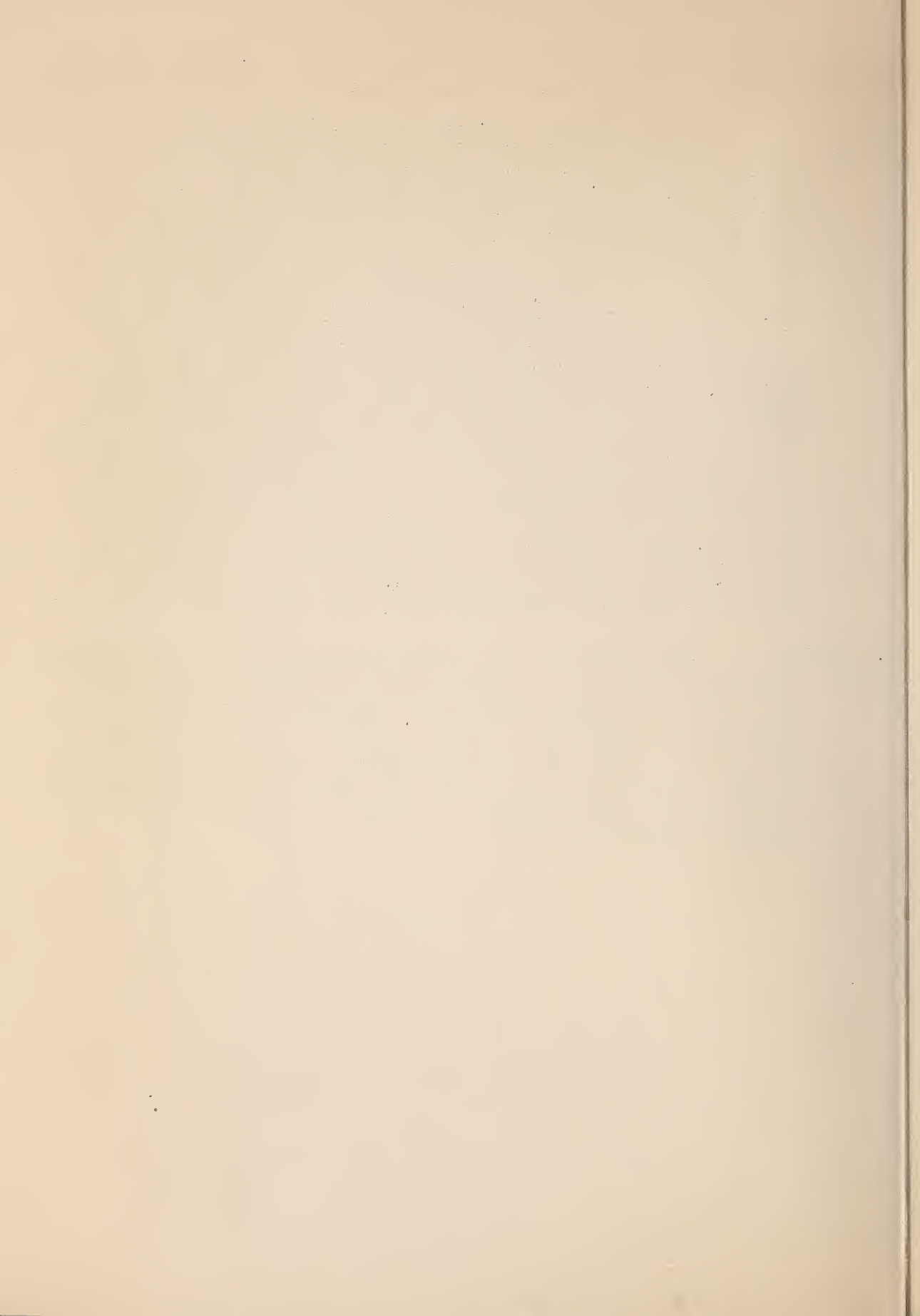
Despite business depression savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States increased more than a quarter of a billion dollars in the year closing June 30, 1930, or \$267,180,000, reaching the highest point ever recorded, according to statements received by the Savings Bank Division, American Bankers Association, and made public at New York to-day. This contrasts with a loss in savings of \$195,305,000 reported by the division for the similar period a year earlier which was in the midst of boom times. Total savings now stand at nearly \$28,485,000,000, this year's report shows. "This mark, topping as it does the highest figure previously established, isolates the recession for the year ending June 30, 1929, as being the only one in time deposits since records have been kept by the division, a period running back to 1910," declares W. Espey Albright, deputy manager of the association in charge of the savings division. "It also further demonstrates that the recession of last year was due to a cause or causes other than lack of employment or of earnings, for during that year employment was at very high tide and enormous sums were distributed in dividends. This year industry has operated below normal....The total number of depositors reported is 52,769,175, a gain of 5,048 over last year. It is only because of the great increase in the number of depositors in a few States that the total for the United States shows a gain; in most States, a loss is recorded. This is true not only of savings depositors, but also of savings deposits."

**Tree-Planting  
in Wash-  
ington**

Almost 400 trees and a large quantity of plants and shrubbery have been ordered by the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks to be planted in various sections of the District during November, it was announced recently by Capt. E. W. Chisholm, assistant director of public buildings and public parks, according to the press of November 5. Included in the order are 200 Japanese cherry trees, which will be planted in East Potomac Park, along the banks of the Potomac River and the Georgetown Canal. A number of weeping willow trees also will be planted in East Potomac Park.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

Nov. 8.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis 75 to 78¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 84 to 84½¢; Kansas City 75½ to 79½¢; No.2 hard winter 74½¢; Kansas City 68 to 69¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 62 to 65¢; Kansas City 69½ to 70¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 74½¢; Minneapolis 66 to 74¢; St. Louis 70 to 72¢ (new); Kansas City 73½ to 76¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 31½ to 32¢; Minneapolis 27½ to 28½¢; St. Louis 33¢; Kansas City 31½ to 32½¢.

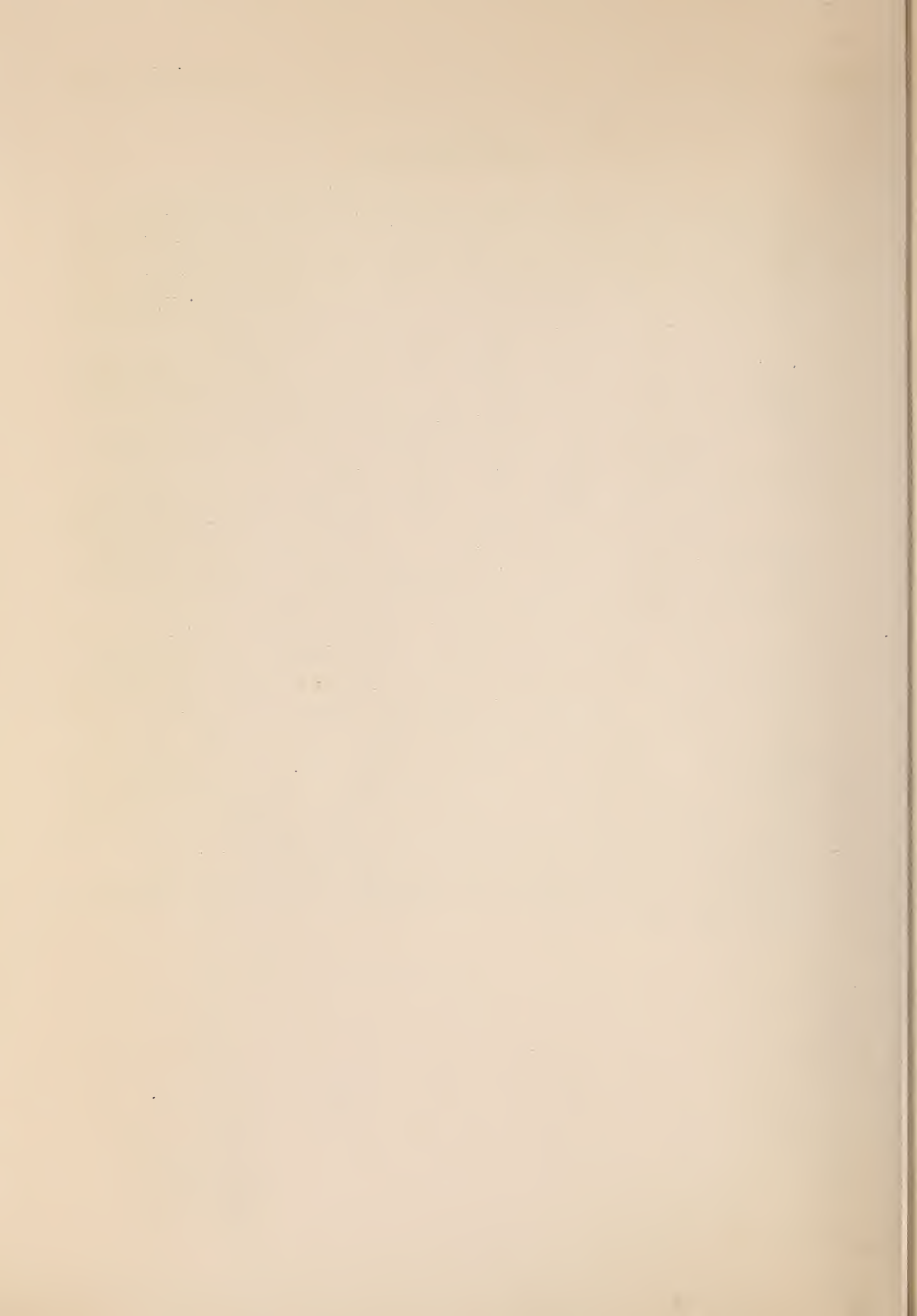
Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19½ to 21½¢; Single Daisies, 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 19 points to 10.31¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.61¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 10.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 11.09¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.75-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$15-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes brought \$2-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities; top of \$3.50 in Cincinnati. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Eastern Grimes and Jonathan apples \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in Baltimore; Baldwins \$1.15-\$1.25 in Pittsburgh; \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago; Kings \$1.50-\$1.60 and McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 in that market. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 36

Section 1

November 11, 1930.

## WAGNER UNEMP-

After a call yesterday on Colonel Woods, director of the PLOYMENT BILLS President's Emergency Employment Committee, Senator Wagner of New York announced that on the opening of Congress he would renew his efforts to secure the prompt passage of the two unemployment bills bearing his name which still are pending. One of the measures provides for the creation of a Federal employment service to perform work similar to that which Col. Woods' committee is now trying to do. The other provides for long-range planning of Federal public works and sets up a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 to be used in mobilizing a public-construction program. Both bills were passed by the Senate, but the long-range-planning bill was amended in the House and the other failed to pass the House. (Press, Nov. 11.)

## PRICES

A notable decrease in the cost of living has been a compensating feature of the economic depression of the last year, according to the executive committee of the New York Merchants Association, which revealed yesterday the results of an inquiry into retail prices as compared with those charged a year ago for similar articles. Declaring that the consumer "is to-day reaping an enormous benefit from the slashing decreases in commodity prices," the committee asserted that "greater opportunities exist to-day for wise buying than have existed in several years." In many lines of goods, the report found, \$10 was equivalent in retail purchasing value to \$11 or \$12 or even more a year ago. "Business indices show a general drop in wholesale prices of from 12 to 16 per cent," the report declared, adding that the association's inquiry had "demonstrated clearly that the decrease in commodity prices has been largely passed along to the consumer, thus bringing a notable decrease in the cost of living." (Press, Nov. 11.)

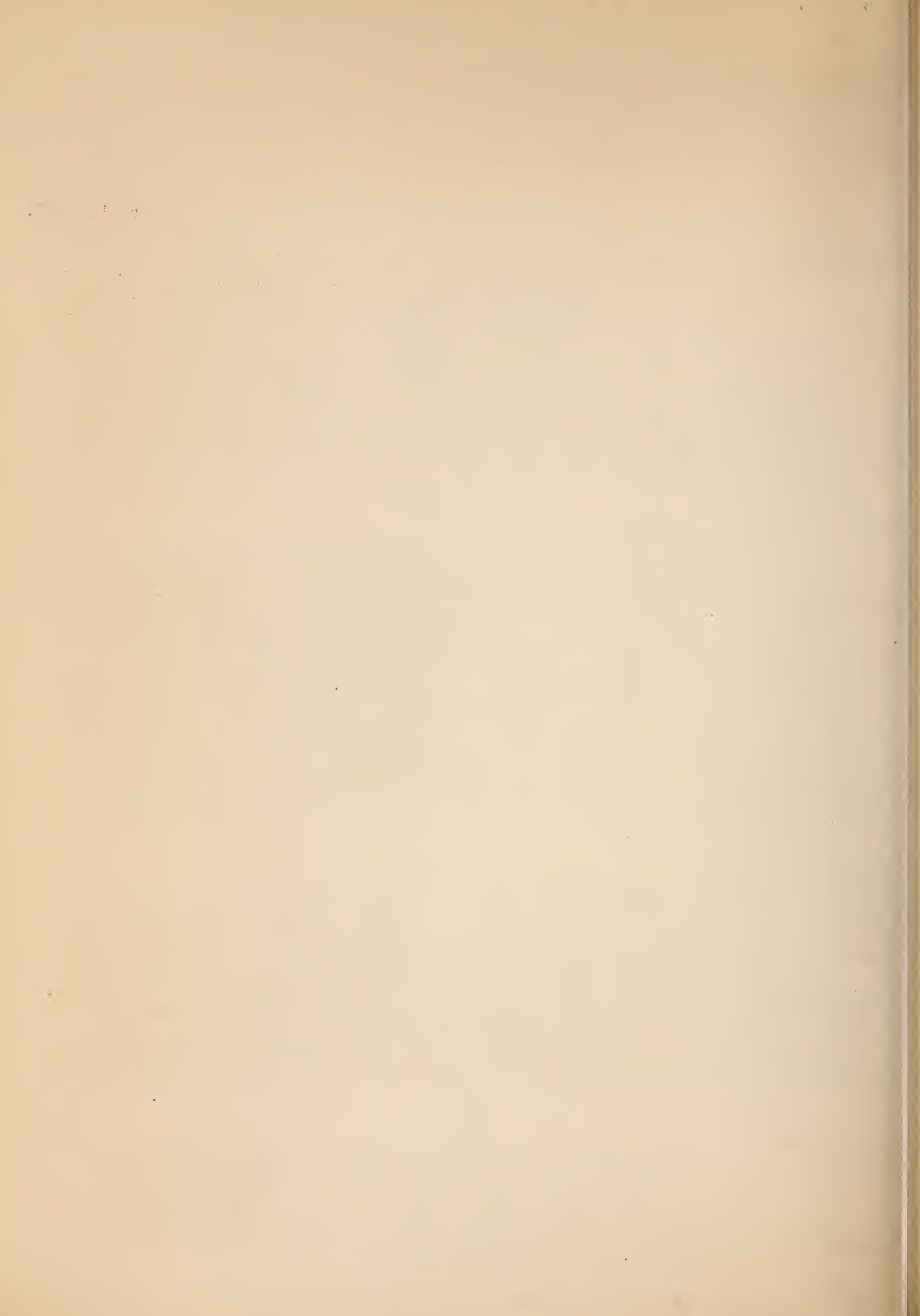
## FOOD PRICE REDUCTIONS IN BERLIN

A first step to reduce the high cost of living in Berlin was taken yesterday, according to an A.P. dispatch from Berlin to-day. Agreement was made for a reduction in price of bread and pork, and cheaper potatoes and milk also were promised. The report says: "At a conference between the Food Ministry and bakers, it was agreed, beginning Thursday, the price of the standard domestic loaf will be reduced from 12½ cents to 11 cents and the weight increased from 1,225 to 1,250 grams. The bakers' union made this concession conditional upon the Government's preventing any attempts to raise the price of flour in the open market. The butchers agreed to reduce the price of pork by 5 pfennigs a pound."

## KLEIN ON TURKISH PROGRESS

An Istanbul dispatch to-day states that Dr. Julius Klein, United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce, concluded a successful two-day visit at Angora and arrived in Istanbul yesterday. The report says: "Doctor Klein said he was filled with astonishment and admiration over the great progress and development of Turkey during the few years since the establishment of the republic..."





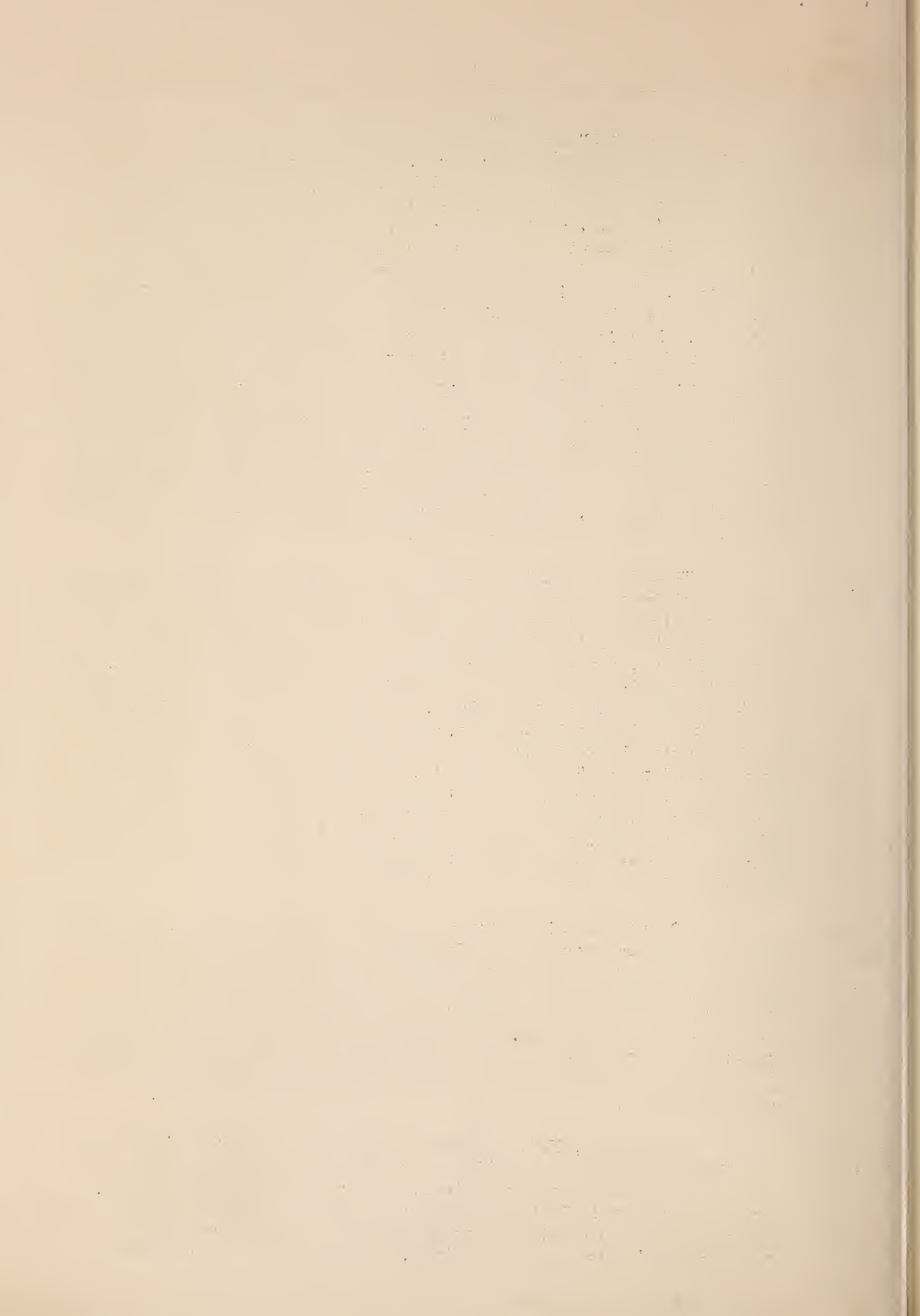
## Section 2

**British Population** London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for November 8 reports: "The registrar-general's statistical review for 1929, just published, shows that the estimated population of Great Britain and Ireland was 48,684,000, compared with 48,574,000 in 1928, an increase of 110,000; or .23 per cent. Taking the constituent parts of the British Isles separately, there was an increase in England and Wales and a decrease in Scotland and the Irish Free State. The estimated population of England and Wales in 1929 was 39,607,000, against 39,482,000 in 1928, an increase of 125,000, or .32 per cent. For Scotland the figures are 4,884,000 and 4,893,000, a decrease of 9,000, or .18 per cent; for the Irish Free State 2,943,000 and 2,949,000, a decrease of 6,000, or .2 per cent. The marriage rate for England and Wales during 1928 was 15.8 per thousand living and was the highest since 1921. The number of divorces was 3,396 against 4,018 in 1928, a decrease of 15.5 per cent. The birth rate was 16.3 per thousand of population, against 16.7 in 1928, thus continuing the steady fall of recent years. The proportion of male to female births was 1,043 to 1,000, a close approximation to that in recent and prewar years. The maximum was 1,060 to 1,000 in 1919."

**Canadian Import Milk** "Provisions similar to those of the American Import Milk Act would ultimately prove of the greatest benefit to Canadian producers and the dairy industry at large if they were generally applied throughout Canada," says the Montreal Gazette for October 31, quoting Dr. George Hilton, veterinary director-general, Dominion of Canada. "No doubt this opinion and the far-reaching effect it would have if converted into the laws of the land, will be given much consideration at the next session of Parliament," says this paper. "Careful attention," states Doctor Hilton's report on the Health of Animals Branch for the last fiscal year, "has been paid to the regulations of the United States governing the importation of milk and cream into their country. As it is particularly desirable, in the interests of the trade, to meet the wishes of the country obtaining these products your officers have been working in close cooperation with Doctor Switzer and his staff, who are administering the act for the United States."

**Cooperatives To Meet** Cooperative Marketing Journal for November says: "The first week in December occupies an important position in the cooperative calendar because of the large number of organizations which will assemble at Chicago at that time. Two of these are: National Cooperative Council, whose delegates and directors will hold their two-day semi-annual session on Wednesday and Thursday, December 3 and 4; American Institute of Cooperation, which holds its annual meeting at Chicago on the afternoon of December 2 to elect trustees and officers and for other purposes."

**Farm Food Cost** An Albany, N.Y., dispatch November 10 reports: "The typical New York State farm saves its owner about \$265 a year on the family food bill, figured at farm prices, or nearly \$400 a year at retail prices, Stanley W. Warren of the State College of Agriculture finds in the accounts of 514 Livingston County farms. Figuring the \$62 worth of milk as double that cost at retail, he suggested that the farmers



should use more than the average of seventenths of a quart per person daily. Only about a fourth of the families made their own butter, and each of these used about three pounds a week. Poultry furnished \$80 worth of food a year, each family using six eggs daily and three pounds of chicken weekly. Two-thirds of the families had home-grown pork, using about a pound a day, or \$39 worth in a year. Besides garden vegetables and honey, the typical family used thirty-seven bushels of potatoes and fourteen of apples and burned twenty-one cords of wood. But only seven of the 514 farmers took wheat to the mill and brought home flour as their grandfathers did."

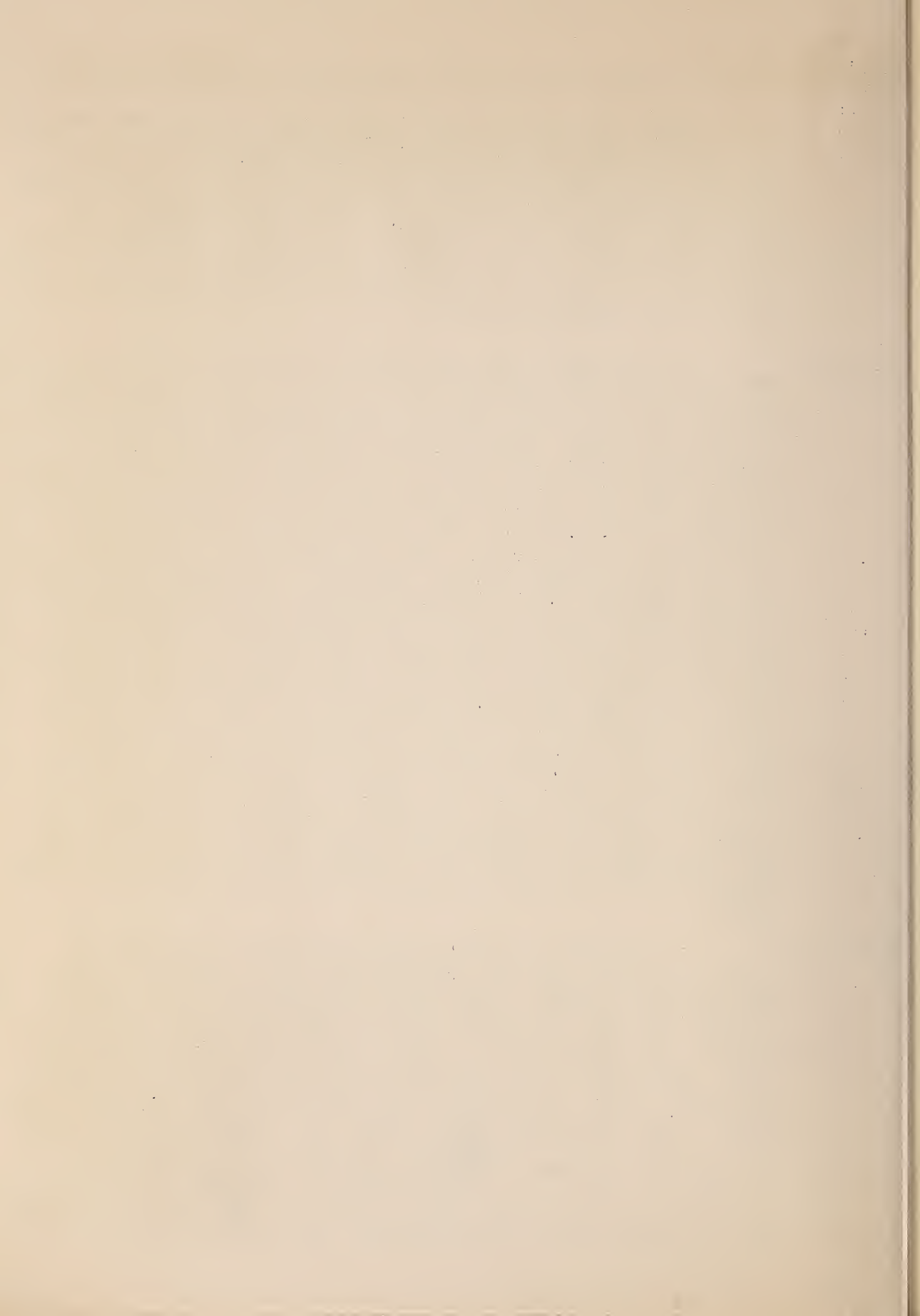
#### Livestock Farmers

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for November 8 says: "At no time in the history of agriculture in the Southwest have farmers been more livestock-minded than now. There are many cotton farmers who are preparing to reduce cotton acreage, plant feedstuffs and feed out a few calves and lambs. There are many others who have a desire to change their program, but, owing to the shortage of feedstuffs, or for other reasons, do not see their way clear to make the change this year. The time is coming, however, when every farm in the agricultural sections will have its quota of livestock to consume at a fair market price the feedstuffs produced. When this time comes, there will be no need for cotton acreage reduction campaigns. The acreage will be automatically reduced, and at the same time there will be improvement in average yields of better cotton. The Breeder-Feeder movement, in which Farm and Ranch has taken such an active part, is making itself felt in every State in the Southwest. More farmers and livestock men, as well as bankers and men of other business interests, are talking about it than any other subject relating to the farm. It is realized by nearly every one that a change of program has become a necessity; that if we are to continue raising cotton with a ghost of a chance of making a profit, we will have to plant it only on land best suited to the crop and to improve our soil through a crop rotation system. To be able to rotate our crops profitably we must produce feedstuffs, and to make a profit out of feedstuffs, we must sell them in the best market. That market is on the farm. Farming without livestock has always failed. There is no hope for success for any farmer who sticks to one crop."

#### Milk Surplus

An editorial in Dairy Produce for November 4 says: "No one so far as we know, when the summer drought was on, predicted a surplus of milk in October. Such however was the case, and the surplus is still with us. The surplus appeared first in the East but is now general. Its effect is apt to cause a further depression of the butter market because the surplus is, for the great part, going to the creameries. Last week we were informed that creamery interests, in Indiana for example, were receiving more sweet cream than they could comfortably handle. This excess was, for the larger part, coming from milk condenseries. The latter, it appears, are carrying all the stock in storage that they wish to carry. They are separating the cream from their surpluses and offering it to the creameries. Creameries, it is stated, are carrying all the stocks of sweet cream they need, and the situation does not warrant adding to the holdings. The creameries are the only

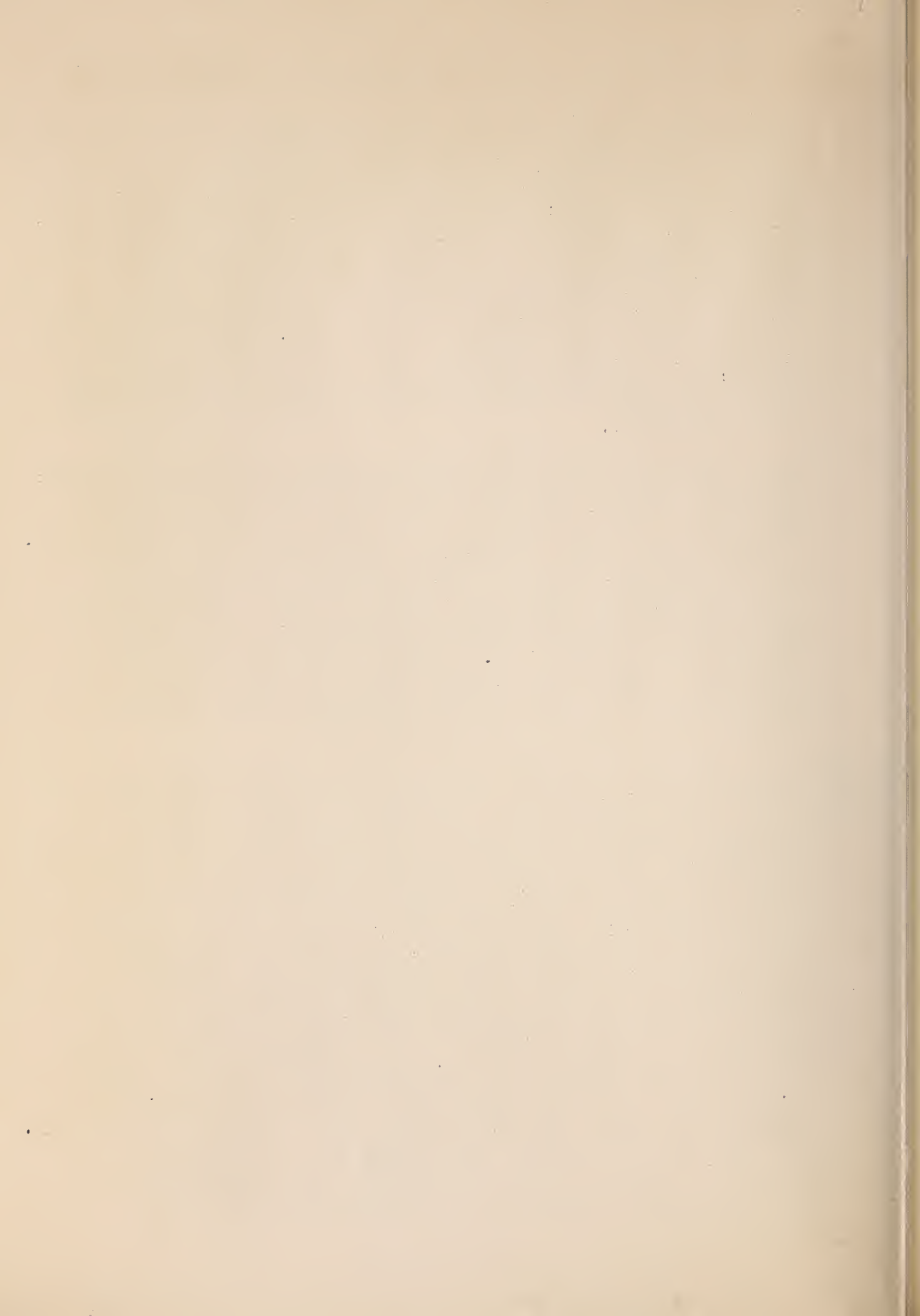




outlets; and while the butter situation is favorable from a statistical standpoint, general business conditions are a check to any enthusiasm over the butter outlook. The predominating feeling in butter circles is that ultimately butter will work out satisfactorily. We may, and are liable to see lower prices than at present. An appreciable upturn, if it comes, will make its appearance after the turn of the year, but that prospect can be dimmed if the heavy offerings of sweet cream continue. And speaking of favorable butter statistics, we not only have less butter in storage than a year ago, but the make of butter for the nine months this year compared to last is off nearly 64,000,000 pounds, or close to 5 per cent. According to last week's report on output, the make of butter is still decreasing. An increase that appears in the Land O' Lakes' figures in comparison to the previous week is accepted here as indicating the larger proportion of sweet cream that is going to the creameries."

**Psittacosis**      Annals of Internal Medicine, Ann Arbor, for September reports: "Three cases of psittacosis are described by MacLachlan et al. clinically with necropsy observations in one case. The clinical picture may be one of a typical pneumonia or of a typhoidal state. The mortality occurs in the former, especially in older persons. The pneumonia is of the bronchial type, with collapse of lung, and the exudate is chiefly of phagocytic mononuclear cells. The most distinctive feature in the pneumonia is an hypertrophy and hyperplasia of the epithelial cells lining the alveoli. However, these cells do not enter into the formation of the exudate. The most recent work would indicate that psittacosis is caused by a filtrable virus. At present a diagnosis of psittacosis can not be made without establishing contact, direct or indirect, with a parrot or other tropical bird."

**Turkey Production in New England**      An editorial in New England Homestead for November 1 says: "Turkey production increased surprisingly in southern New England this year, judging from figures in the October 1 statement issued by the New England Crop Reporting Service. In Massachusetts 45 growers report an increase of 32% in the number of birds on hand October 1 as compared to a year ago. Reports from 17 Connecticut growers indicate a 33% increase. In numbers the total is 21,000 turkeys for Massachusetts and 4,000 for Connecticut. The first reaction to this increase, approximately one-third more than last year, is to wonder if the business is not increasing too rapidly for the growers' own good? A slower but steady increase is more to be desired for the sustained health of any agricultural enterprise....The gratifying results attained last year through the marketing of birds under the New England quality products label acts as a further incentive. It is estimated that last year some 9,000 birds were disposed of in this manner by 25 producers. Indications are that over 20,000 turkeys will be sold under the label by 50 producers this season. As with our other good New England farm products, turkey growers have a splendid home market for the best they can produce, but wisdom would dictate that caution rather than haste should be exercised by growers in expansion until they become familiar, through experience, with the intricacies of turkey growing."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Nov. 10.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$9.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9 to \$9.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$2.75 to \$9.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis 70  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 73  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 83 to 83  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 71  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 77¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 66  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 68¢; corn, No.3 mixed Chicago (new) Chicago 69 to 69  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 60  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 62  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 68 to 70  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 73  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 74¢; Minneapolis 63  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 72  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 69 to 71¢; Kansas City 72  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 75  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; oats, No.3 white Minneapolis 25  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 26  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 32¢; Kansas City 31¢.

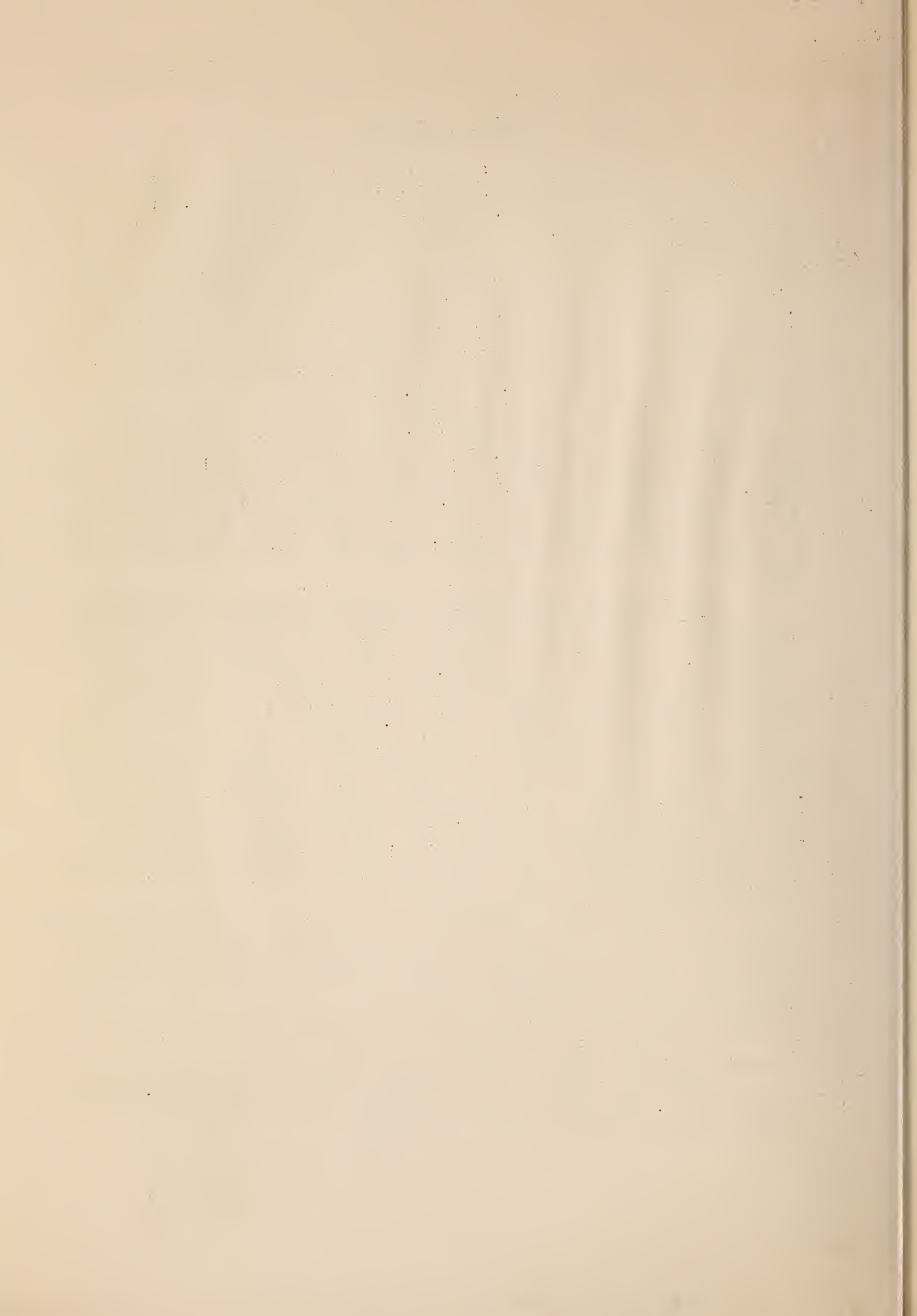
Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$1.95 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Pennsylvania Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.90 in Baltimore. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.40 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$13-\$15 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities; \$3-\$3.50 in the Middle West. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.30 per bushel hamper in Cincinnati. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds consuming centers; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$3 per barrel in New York City; McIntosh \$6. Vermont Baldwins \$3.50 and Spys \$4.50 per barrel in New York City. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in Chicago; McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 and Kings \$1.50-\$1.60 in that market.

Average price of Middling soot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 33 points to 9.98¢. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.29¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 34 points to 10.76¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 10.78¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 19  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 19  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 37

Section 1

November 12, 1930.

**THE PRESIDENT ON INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS** President Hoover declared yesterday, in an address at Washington before the Good Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship, that America's duty is to seek new opportunities to insure the world against the horror and irretrievable waste of war. He said in part: "...Every shift in power, every advance in communications, in trade and finance daily increases the points of contact of one nation with another. The diffusion of their citizens and their property abroad increasingly penetrates and overlaps into the four corners of the earth. The many inventions of these citizens, their ceaseless energies, bring an hourly grist to our foreign offices of contested right or grievance. It is true that many of these contacts make for understanding and good will; it is indeed of the first importance to peace that these happy influences be cultivated and that the unhappy ones be disposed of with justice and good will.

"The Kellogg-Briand Pact, signed a little over two years ago to further safeguard against the dangers from these conflicts, has already become a powerful influence in international affairs. Several further States have adhered to it since last November, bringing the total number of nations up to 58 which have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have agreed to settle conflicts of whatever nature by pacific means. Five other States have expressed an intention to adhere, which will bring the total to 63, a figure comprising all but two nations....It is my belief that the world will have become firmly interlocked with such agreements within a very few years, and that it will become an accepted principle of international law that disputes between nations which it has not been possible to determine through the ordinary channels of diplomacy shall in future be submitted to arbitration, or to international conciliation commissions...

"A year ago I made a suggestion of a practical contribution in settlement of an age-old controversy of freedom of the seas, I proposed that food supplies should be made immune from interference in time of war, and that the security of such supplies should be guaranteed by neutral transport and management....Our basis of cooperation to preserve peace among nations must be different from that of the other great nations of the world. The security of our geographic situation, our traditional freedom from entanglements in the involved diplomacy of Europe, and our disinterestedness enable us to give a different and in many ways a more effective service to peace...."

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**HAWES WITHDRAWS FROM GAME BIRD BODY** The press to-day reports that Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri, in a letter to Joseph P. Knapp of New York, yesterday withdrew as president of "More Game Birds in America, a Foundation" which was proposed by Mr. Knapp, and which presidency Senator Hawes accepted on August 15 last to begin with his retirement from the Senate in March, 1933. The Senator's letter says in part: "My acceptance of August 15 was based upon your positive assurance that the headquarters and executive offices would be located in Washington, and that the foundation would be national in character....Your subsequent determination to maintain the headquarters and executive offices in New York...in my opinion robs the foundation of its proposed national character and limits its activity to a restricted objective which will not meet with popular support...."

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## Section 2

Canadian  
Pools

An ottawa dispatch November 9 reports: "Facing a loss likely to exceed \$10,000,000 in their operations for 1929, the Canadian wheat pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are meeting with courage and optimism a situation of unprecedented hazard and difficulty. The pools have resources sufficient to bear the blow, but the real peril comes in the inevitable weakening of morale among the members and the loss of confidence in leadership. The outcome frankly is in doubt. Pool members are held on five-year contracts under which they incur legal liabilities if they fail to deliver their wheat to pool elevators, and these contracts are being enforced rigidly. But undoubtedly officials are forced to contemplate the probability that a great many will not renew unless in some way a greater degree of stability can be brought to this form of cooperative marketing...Interwoven in the tangle is the fate of the 1930 crop and prospects for the future...United farmers of Alberta have petitioned the Federal Government for stabilized wheat prices based on an investigation which would determine 'the relative costs of agricultural production and the costs of other goods and services,' prices then to be stabilized 'at a level ensuring fair exchange of these classes of products and services on the basis of the relative costs of production.' The Manitoba pool is supposed to be working out a plan by which members will obligate themselves to reduce their wheat acreage on instructions from their executives, although the obstacles in the way of such an arrangement are obvious and fully recognized..."

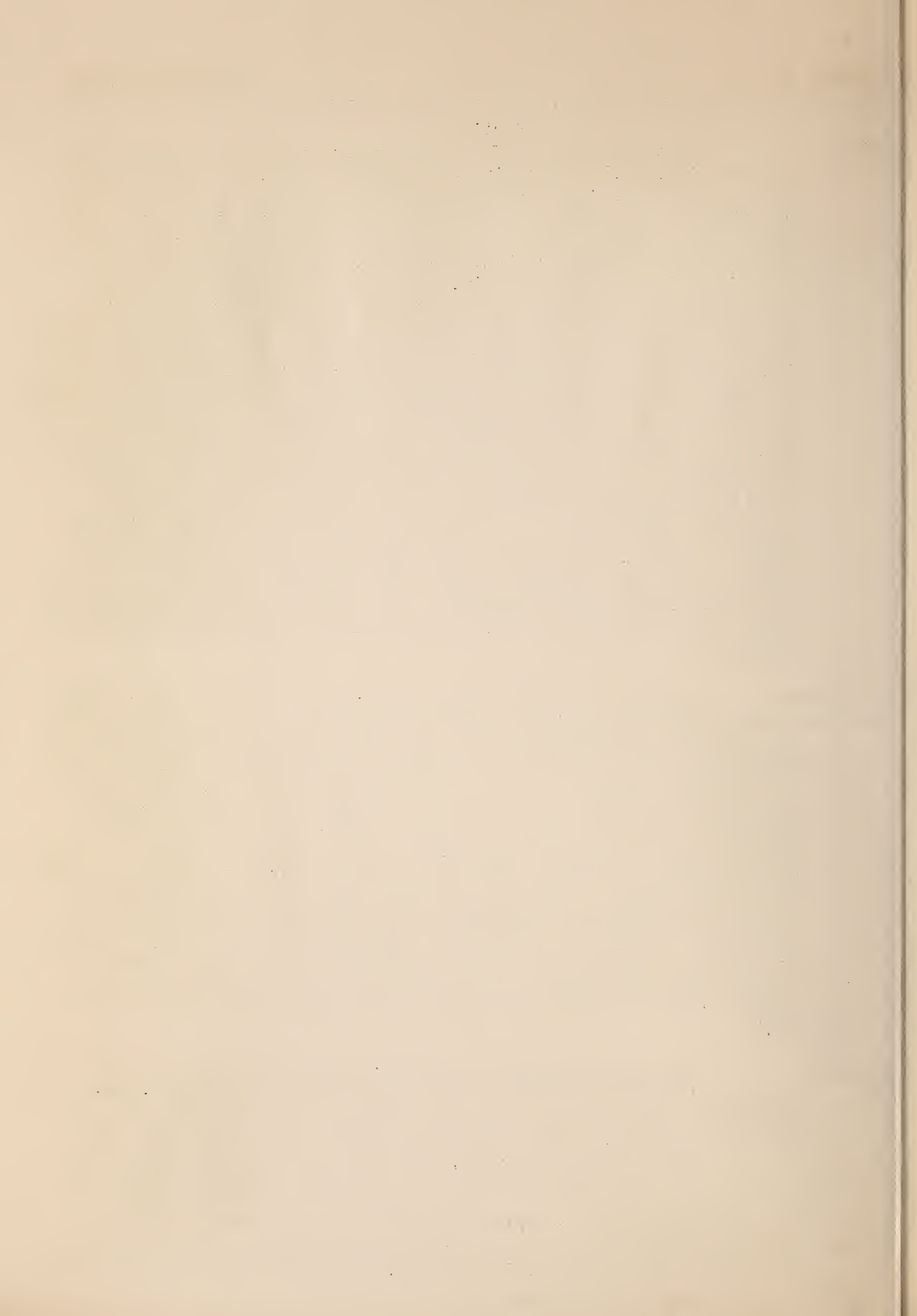
Dallas Chamber  
of Commerce

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for November 6 says: "The recent offer by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce of a perpetual trophy for greatest accomplishment each year along agricultural production or marketing lines by subordinate granges in Polk County, furnishes proof of continuing interest in agriculture by that civic body and offers a suggestion for chambers of commerce in other agricultural districts. Annually for several years the Dallas chamber has stirred up Polk County interest in alfalfa production, and partly as a result of this, Polk is among the leading Willamette Valley counties in acreage of this great forage plant. The present contest aims at a higher mark, the active participation by organized farmers in projects for their own betterment outlined by themselves. Unbelievable as it sounds, working agricultural committees in Oregon subordinate granges are a comparatively recent development, and the Dallas chamber project seems to indicate that at least one body of business men thinks them a logical one."

Employees'  
Health

"A study just reported by the Milbank Fund has shown that the young industrial worker is more apt to get sick than the older employees. On the whole, workers in industry are healthier than the general population. The statistical analysis of the study was made for the fund by Dean K. Brundage, of the U. S. Public Health Service. The fact that the older employees are healthier than the younger ones and likewise healthier than men and women of the same age groups outside of industry can probably be explained on the grounds that the healthier individuals tend to remain in industry to a greater extent. Industrial workers appear, in the main, to be the flower of the general



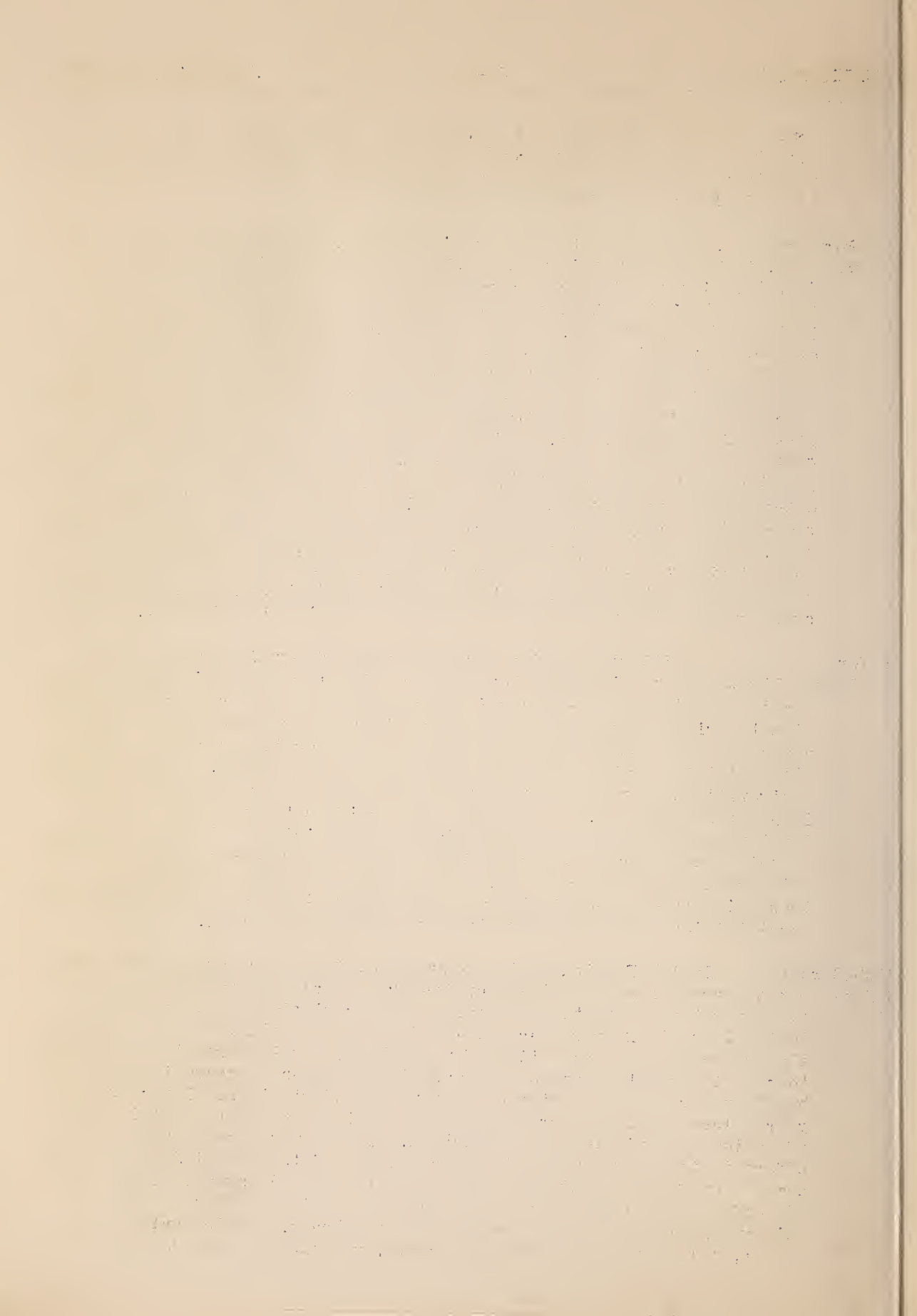


population in physique and constitution. Women workers tend to be absent because of illness from 50 to 100 per cent more often than men, especially for short periods. Married women were absent much more than single women. (Science, Nov. 7.)

**Master Farmers** An editorial letter from Winnipeg, Canada, dated October 28, in Canada 1930, in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home says: "Our readers are familiar with the Master Farmer movement that has spread to all sections of the United States since its inauguration in the State of Illinois five years ago. These studies in successful farming have attracted great interest, not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world....The honor roll of Master Farmers in the United States now includes more than one thousand outstanding rural citizens, representing twenty-eight States. To this honor roll, the names of fifteen Canadian farmers, living in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada, will be added this week. The Canadian studies are being sponsored and the medals bestowed by the Northwest Farmer, one of the outstanding farm publications of Canada. Last night I attended a remarkable gathering of guests representing both urban and rural citizens, who came to pay tribute to the first Canadian farmers ever honored with the title of Master Farmer. These men were selected in the same manner as they are selected in the United States, the American score card having been merely adapted to Canadian conditions...."

**Sheep for New England** An editorial in New England Homestead for November 1 says: "Right now, considerable interest is evident among New England farmers in the efforts of the New England Sheep and Wool Growers' Association to bring sheep here from the drought areas where feed conditions are such that good sheep are available at attractive prices....Sheep fit well into our New England scheme of general farming. They provide a diversity to our farm enterprise which adds to our farming security. They return a profit, too, which well justifies their keep. One of the interesting angles of New England sheep raising is the production of hot house lambs, a delicacy for which consumers are willing to pay, but they insist upon the best. This phase of sheep husbandry is increasing in our home States as more farmers learn of its remunerative possibilities and the comparative low production charges...."

**Swedish Garden Seed Production** Danish Foreign Office Journal for September says: "The humid but temperate insular climate of Denmark offers very favorable conditions for the cultivation of nearly all descriptions of vegetables. Horticulture in Denmark has developed under the stimulus of a comparatively heavy home consumption of vegetables, particularly in the larger towns. The greater part of the market gardens are comparatively small, but there are also a number of fairly big undertakings. During recent years glass has been increasingly brought into use in the cultivation of various descriptions of vegetables. The growers have devoted much effort in the improvement of good strains, and this has led to a great demand for Danish vegetable seed, both at home and abroad. The export of garden seed commenced in the middle of the 19th century, and now mainly comprises various descriptions of cabbage, particularly cauliflower, white cabbage, Brussels sprouts, red cabbage and green cabbage,



for all of which the Danish sea climate is particularly favorable.... There is also a considerable export of seed of other descriptions, such as spinach, radish, red beets, carrots, etc. There are four State garden experimental stations in Denmark. They support seed growing in various ways, such as the selection and improvement of the best strains. ...The State Seed Testing Station undertakes the control of garden seed for export, similar to its control of field seeds."

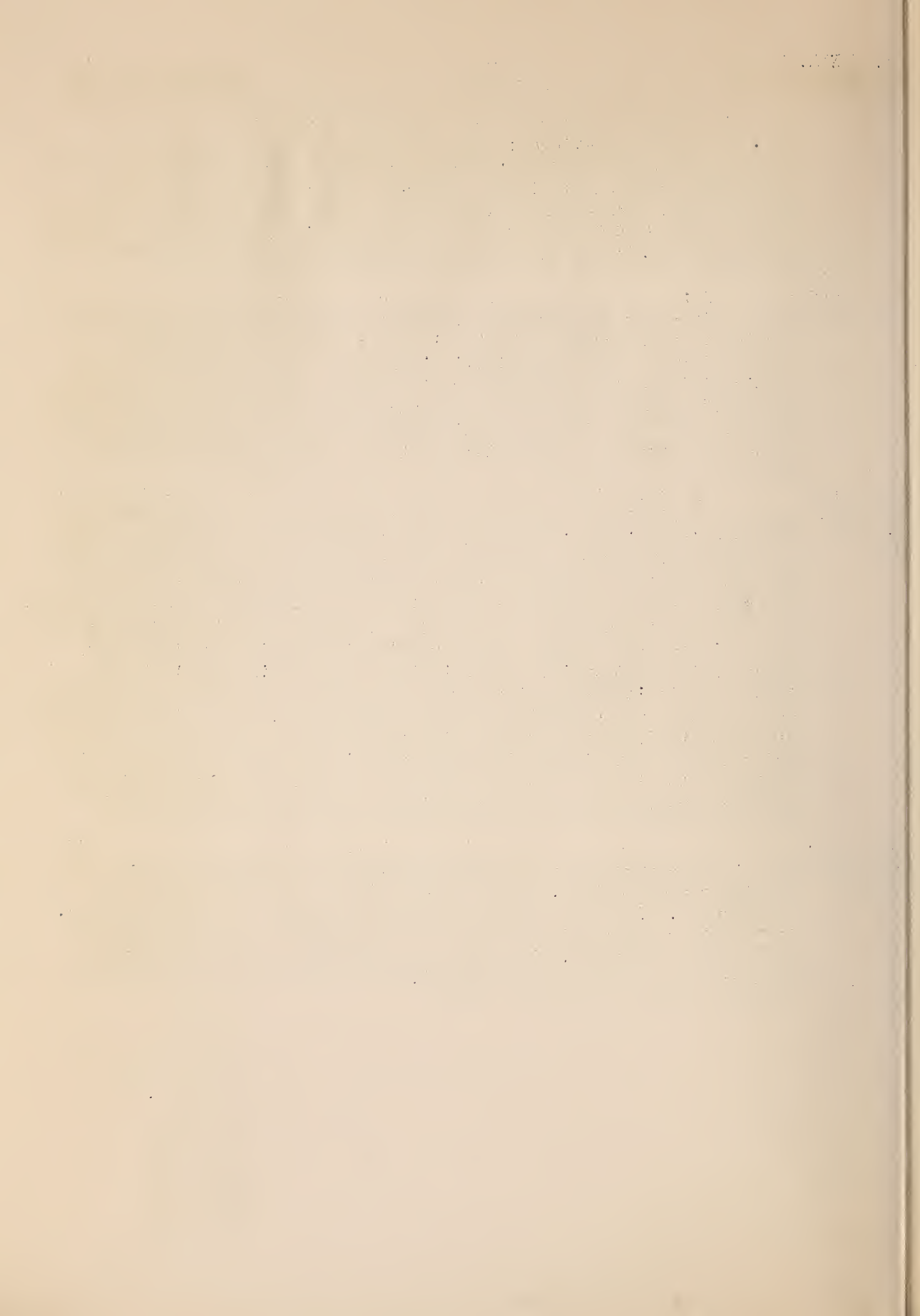
**Trade Conditions** A revival of business confidence, held to be the most forceful element in stimulating recovery, is noted by Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' Association, in a statement in the current issue of that organization's journal. "The gradual change in sentiment is marked by extreme caution which presages a more dependable advance," says Mr. Stephenson, who adds that "holding the forces working for the upturn in check until they are strong enough to support a sustained forward movement will add to its permanency."

**Washington Milk Campaign** An editorial in Dairy Produce for November 4 says: "Washington State has undertaken probably the most systematic and thorough system of spreading scientific knowledge about milk of any other State. There had been months of research and most careful organization before the plan was put into operation, and when it was inaugurated the Governor of the State and mayors of leading cities took part in the program commending the plan to the people of the State. Washington Dairy Products Bureau is the name of the State organization and its president, Dr. Robert Prior of Olympia, stated that the purpose in view is to present to the public 'the scientific truths about milk and other dairy products as foods that are best fitted for brain and body.' In this effort it is stated that 60,000 farmers are directly and actively interested and in order to make certain that this interest is kept alive, the State is divided into six zones each in charge of a chairman. The Washington plan is certainly worthy of investigation by other dairy States."

**Wool Covering Shortage** An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for November 8 says: "The clothing research bureau reports that there is a positive shortage of winter overcoatings, and if a hard winter comes the supply will not be adequate. The same authority reports a shortage of wool blankets. It is rather interesting to learn of a shortage of any wool fabrics after years of plenty. The bureau expects the same to have a rather wholesome effect on the wool market."

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Farm  
Products

Nov. 11.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.80 to \$9.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.65 to \$9; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.60 to \$9 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

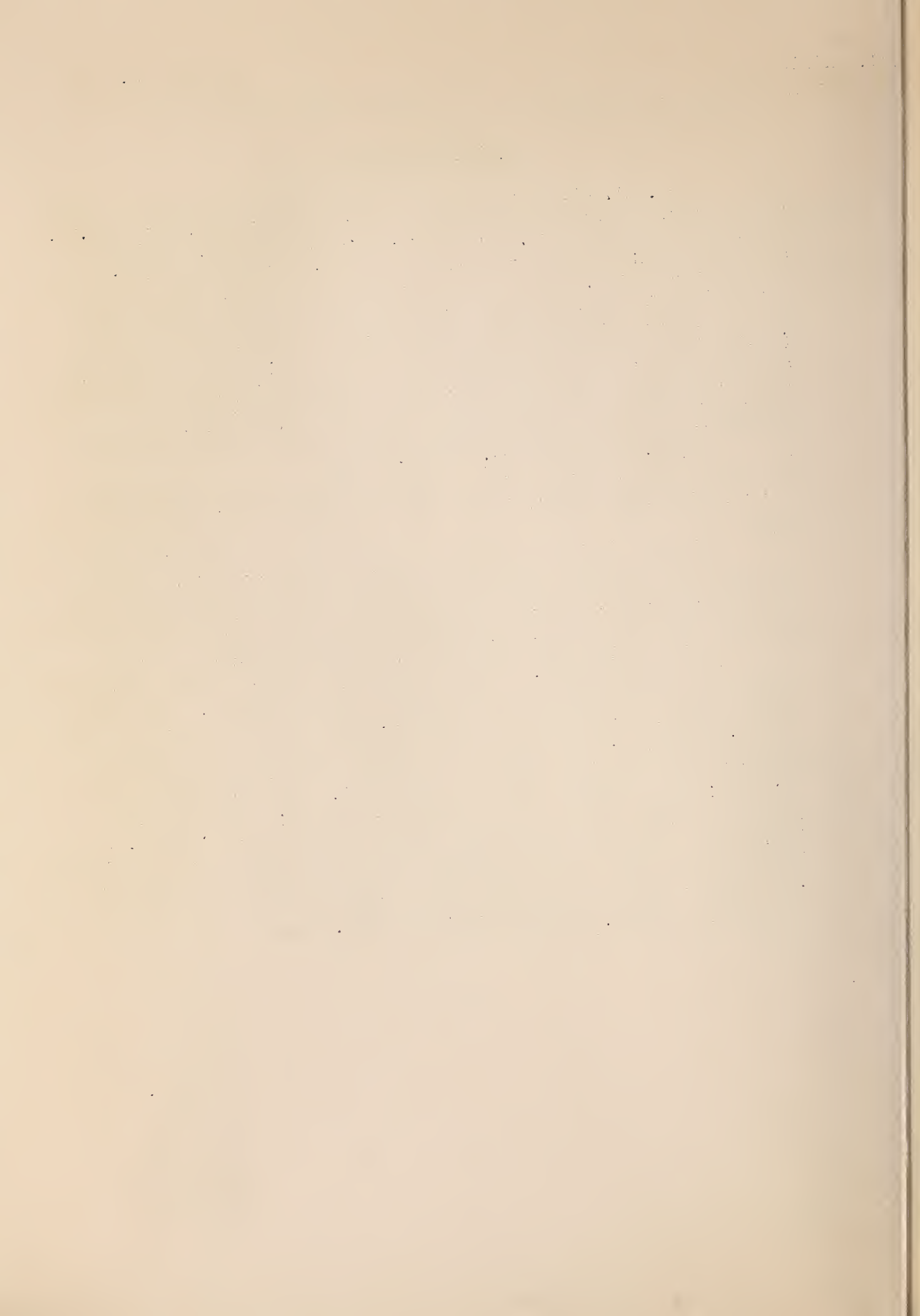
Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19½ to 21½¢; Single Daisies, 19¼ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 5 designated markets (holiday in 5 markets) advanced 13 points to 9.97¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the average of these same markets was 16.10¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 10.88¢. (Holiday in New Orleans)

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$1.95 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in a few cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.30 per bushel hamper in Cincinnati. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$12-\$15 in St. Louis: \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2. Vermont and New Hampshire McIntosh, fancy, \$7.50-\$8 per barrel in New York. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 38

Section 1

November 13, 1930.

## NATIONAL GRANGE CONVENTION

With the keynote "Equality for Agriculture," the sixty-fourth annual convention of the National Grange opened at Rochester, N.Y., yesterday, according to the press to-day. Delegates from more than 30 States heard National Master Louis J. Taber in his annual address urge a program which included better marketing reclamation and irrigation restriction and a more justly distributed system of taxation. The report says: "Mr. Taber's address sounded the keynote of the ten-day meeting, which will bring more than 2,000 delegates and unofficial visitors to Rochester. The grange master offered six suggestions to accomplish the readjustment which he said was needed to help agriculture establish itself on a firm economic basis. They were, briefly: 1. Stabilization of values. 2. A higher price level for farm commodities. 3. More justly distributed system of taxation. 4. Extension of the Federal farm loan system. 5. Readjustment of the Nation's freight rate structure. 6. Restriction of immigration and conservation of natural resources..."

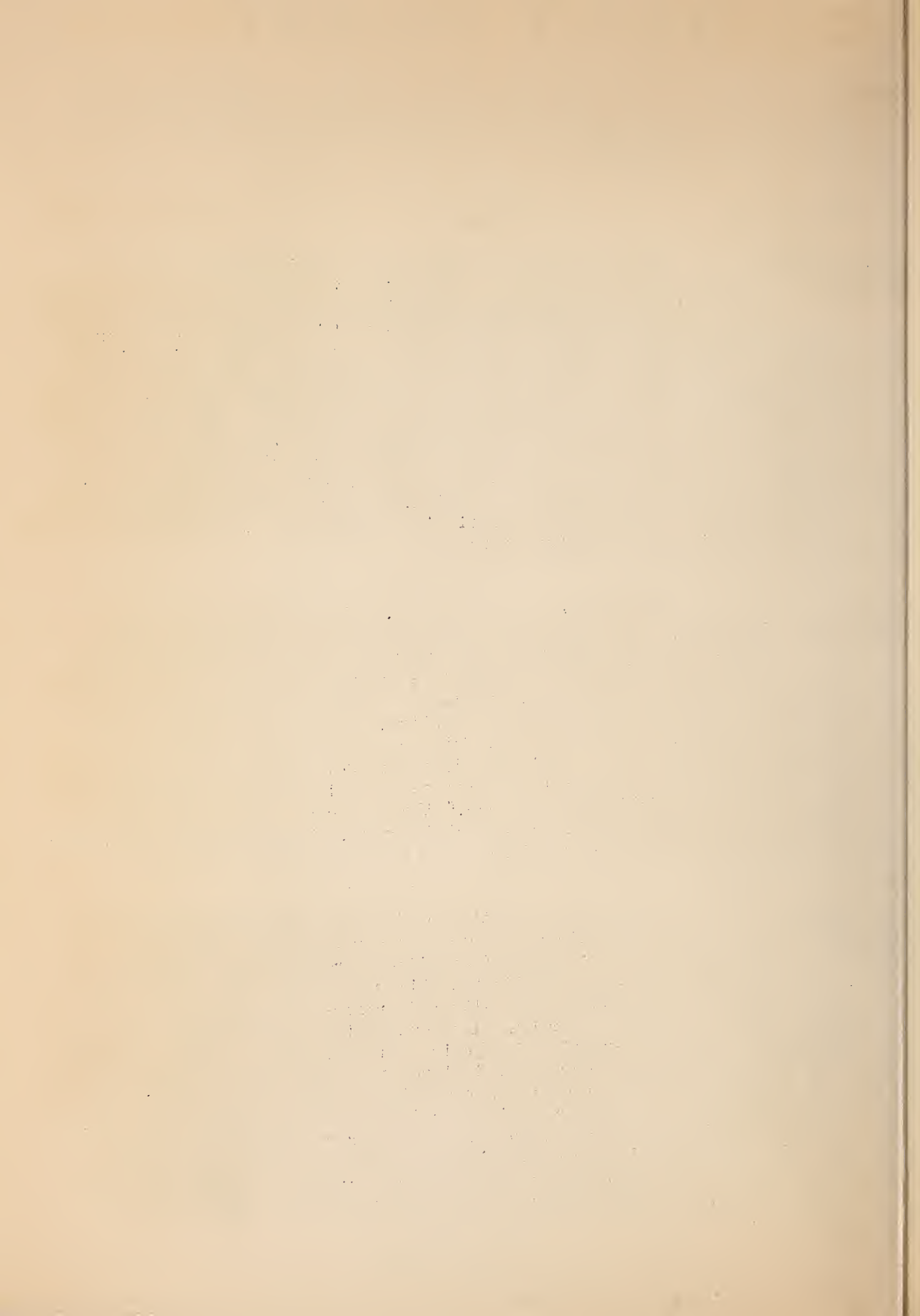
## VIRGINIA DROUGHT AID

A Blacksburg, Va., dispatch to-day reports that J. R. Hutcheson, vice chairman of the Virginia Drought Relief Commission, declared yesterday that farm and home demonstration agents had issued permits to farmers for reduced rates on 10,000 carloads of hay and other feedstuffs, enabling a saving of between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 since the drought rates became effective. The lower rates were granted by the railroads but, according to Mr. Hutcheson, the agents showed the farmers how to use them to the best advantage. "The farm demonstration agents were of great assistance to some farmers in showing them how to get loans from the Government for the seeding of fall grazing crops," the vice chairman said. "More than \$50,000 was secured for this purpose and at least 10,000 acres of such grazing crops were planted by farmers who would not otherwise have been able to get the seed."

## CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE REPORT

Presentation of the case of needy and neglected children as a national problem and a report incorporating suggestions for the betterment of conditions among the blind, deaf, crippled and mentally maladjusted children will feature the White House conference on child health and protection next week, according to two reports made public yesterday. A report of the committee on dependency and neglect, of which J. Prentice Murphy is chairman, and Miss Rose J. McHugh, of Washington, its research secretary, declares that care of needy and neglected children has assumed proportions of a major problem in that no figures are available on how many dependent children are being cared for, how much this care costs, or how successful various methods have been. The other report by a committee headed by William J. Ellis will urge audition measurements for every child in the United States; establishment of more Braille classes; State support of orthopedic work, and a program designed to prevent many mental disorders among children. (Press, Nov. 13.)



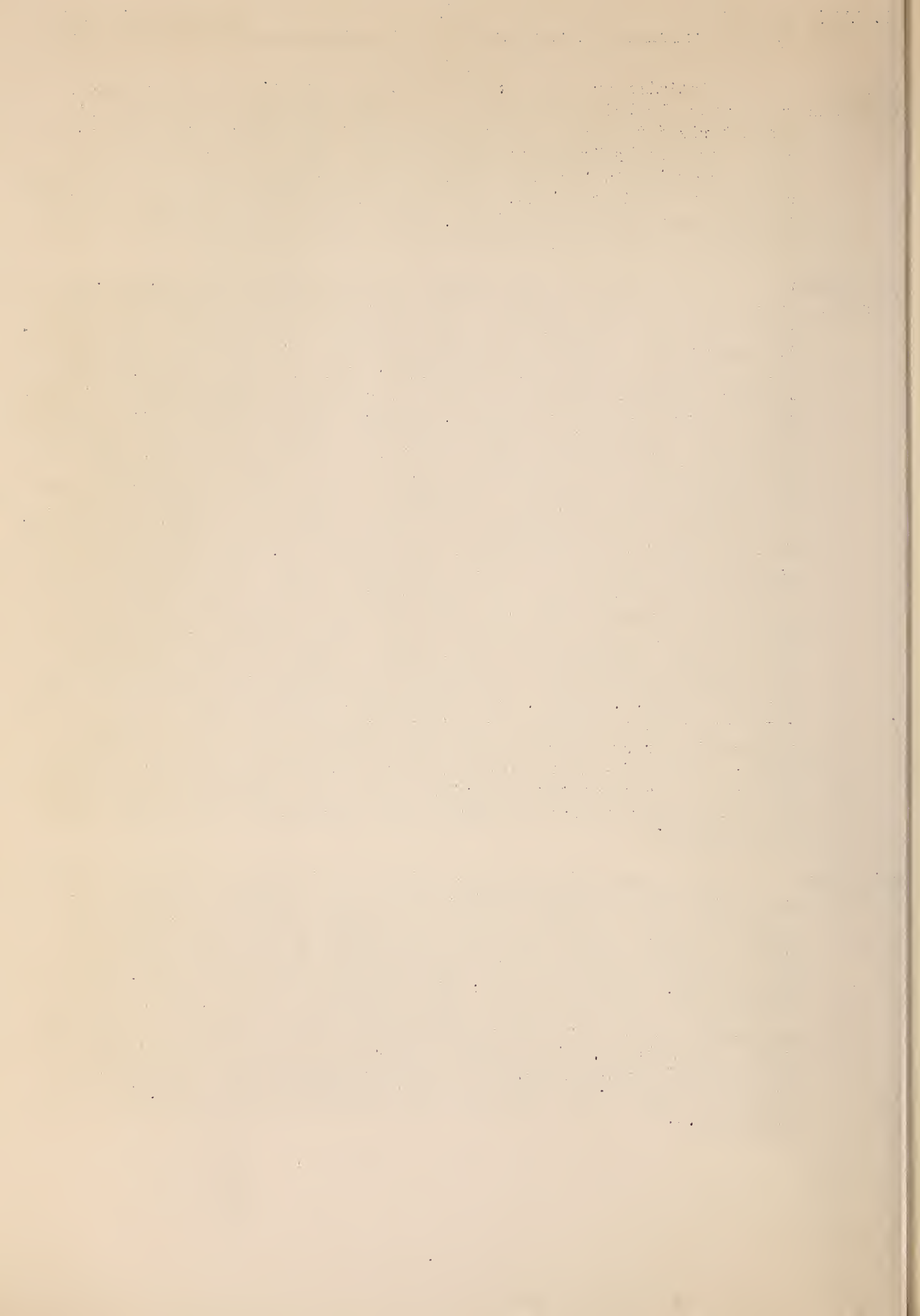


## Section 2

**Business Conditions** Optimism over the present business situation in the country, based upon the belief that "The end of the depression is in sight," characterized the views of members of the United States War Industries Board, created by President Wilson in 1918, who met yesterday at New York, according to the press to-day. Herbert Bayard Swope, who presided, summarized the discussions. Mr. Swope said the general opinion of the gathering was marked by optimism, while some of those who spoke offered suggestions of the cause and remedies of the depression.

**Food Standards in Britain** An editorial in The Medical Officer (London) for October 25 says: "In his annual report to the Hamstead borough council, Dr. F.E. Scrase includes a note by the public analyst, H. E. Cox, on the increasing evidence of a change which is gradually coming over the food supplies of large cities. Mr. Cox writes: 'This is in the direction of an increase of manufactured foods and the consequent disappearance of home-made articles; also the amount of chemical fortification or treatment of foodstuffs is extending. These changes are perhaps not in any way objectionable, but they do appear to me to call loudly for increased watchfulness on the part of the administration, and, in many instances, for definite legal standards of limits. To take some examples, cream, as the farmer usually supplies it, contains 45 to 50 or more per cent of fat, but there is on the market a large sale of tinned cream, and, for manufacturing reasons, it is not practical to make this with more than about 25 per cent of fat, and some brands fall even below 20 per cent. All are homogenized, with the result that the consumer can hardly tell that he has not got a much richer cream. There is need for regulation and a minimum standard for such products. Power to make such regulation exists under the act, but has not at present been exercised by the Minister. Again, cheese, such as Cheddar, contains about 35 per cent of water and a similar amount of fat, but there is now sold an immense amount of process cheese in which the proportion of water is materially higher and the fat correspondingly lower; the product is good and wholesome and one can not take exception to it, but, inasmuch as these additions tend year by year to increase with competition, some limit ought to be fixed.'"

**Grain Rates** Notice was given November 11 by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it would require railroads to put in effect on January 1 a general revision of rates on grain and grain products which are estimated to entail annual reductions of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in freight charges on the total traffic, according to the press of November 12. The report says: "The requirement will be made in spite of protests filed by western, eastern and southern carriers against the reductions and by some shipping interests against portions of the revisions contemplated. The original decision required the schedules to be made effective about November 1, but postponement until January 1 was allowed in view of the objections and the difficulties preparing the new schedules..."



New Ice  
Creams

Prof. R. M. Washburn, writing on "Some New Ice Creams" in The Ice Cream Review for November, says: "Who ever heard of 'vegetable ice cream?' Well, those who were at the Dairy Industries Exposition at Cleveland not only heard of it but saw and tasted it. It was good, too; just ask Chief Reed of Washington. He ate some and liked it, likewise numerous others, who were invited to sample it. Vegetable ice cream does seem to be an innovation, but so were nuts, chocolate, and fruit ice creams when they were first made. Vegetable ice cream is vegetable ice cream in just the same sense that fruit ice cream is fruit ice cream. One contains selected fruits and the other selected vegetables. Gelatine ice cream was devised at the Massachusetts Agricultural College by Professor Frandsen and associates. This consists of plain vanilla ice cream, into which, at time of drawing, cubes of gelatine are scattered. The cubes are made of ordinary edible gelatine, colored and flavored to please the eye and palate and cut to one-fourth to one-half inch size. This offers an almost endless variety of colors, flavors, and forms, to those who cater to high class trade. Gelatine ice cream was also offered at the exposition and it too was good. Ginger ice cream--that is, ice cream flavored with ginger, is so new we doubt whether any has ever been made....Pumpkin ice cream has also made its debut and is especially appropriate around hallowe'en and Christmas holidays. It is made by adding well cooked and finely mashed pumpkin to the ice cream base in sufficient amount to build up a little flavor and then adding enough yellow color to give the whole a rich golden color. Honey ice cream has been successfully made and proved very popular. The cost of sweetening is greater however, than in the case of common cream but not too great for specials."

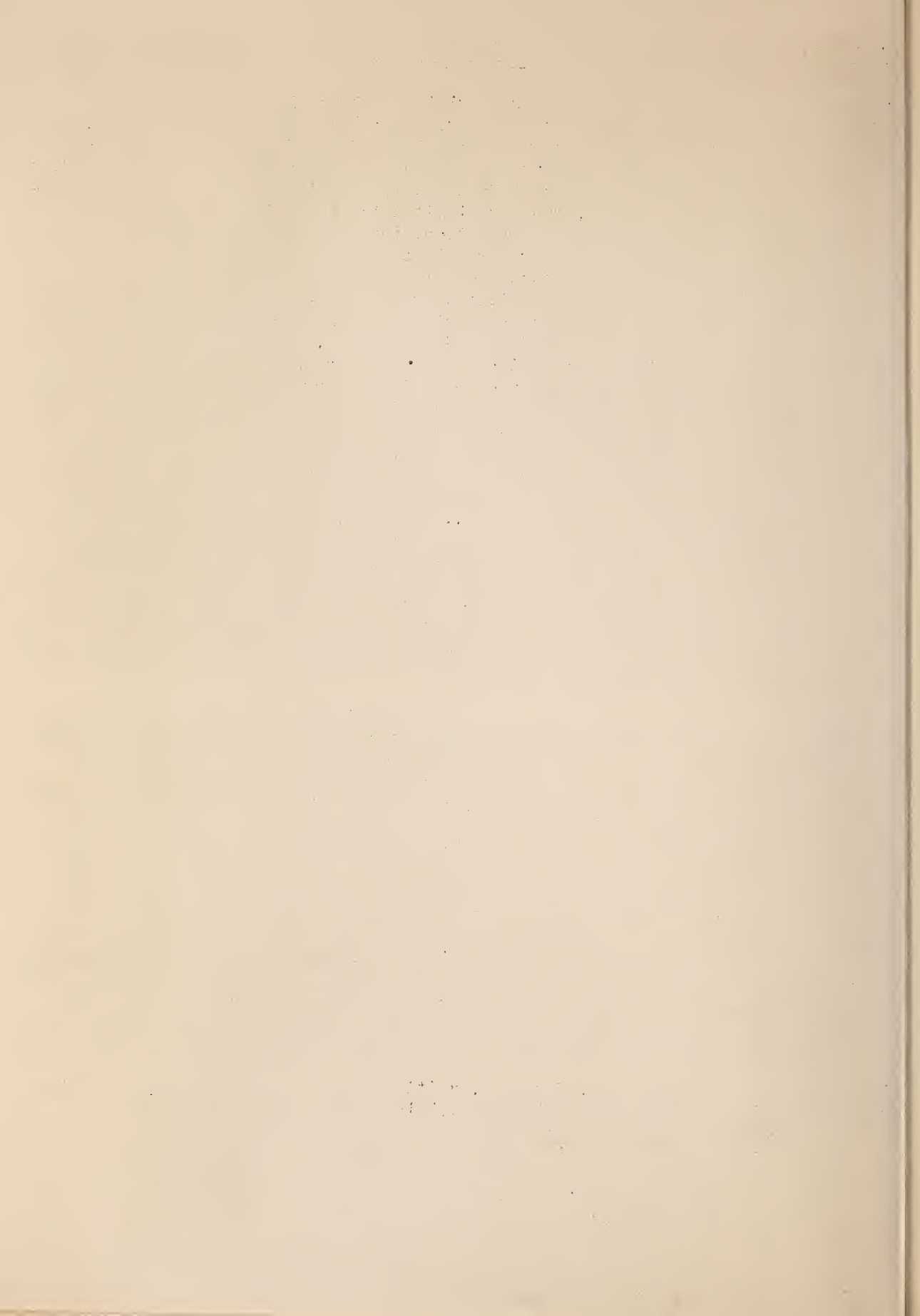
New York  
City Census

The Federal Census Bureau at Washington probably will announce the final official 1930 population total of New York City to be from 6,933,000 to 6,938,000 in round numbers, rather than 6,981,927, the figure made public on August 25, it was announced at New York on Tuesday by the Cities Census Committee, Inc. The committee, which has been receiving detailed final figures from Washington during the past month, asserted that it was as yet unable to determine the exact final figure, but that its present total is 6,936,000. The population of all boroughs, with the exception of Manhattan, is likely to be smaller than the tentative figures of August, the committee said, on the basis of its tabulation of the newest figures by borough sections and sanitary districts. The percentage of the city's population in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Richmond showed shrinkage between 1925 and 1930, the committee said, whereas in the other two boroughs, the Bronx and Queens, there was a gain. In all boroughs except Manhattan, however, the percentage of the city's population in 1930 was larger than in 1920. (N.Y. Times, Nov. 12.)

Olive Oil  
Market

Count A. N. Mirzaoff, writing under the title, "Will America Capture World's Olive Oil Market?" in Science and Invention for December, says in part: "The value of the olive oil produced and used in the United States in 1927, was \$103,388,455 as compared with \$276,388,488, the value of cottonseed oil, which is the only vegetable oil that exceeds it in use. With the above figures before us, the outlook of this infant industry in the United States is extremely bright. There is no reason why the United States should not rise to the leadership of the world, supplying not only itself with the oil but also exporting to many other countries."





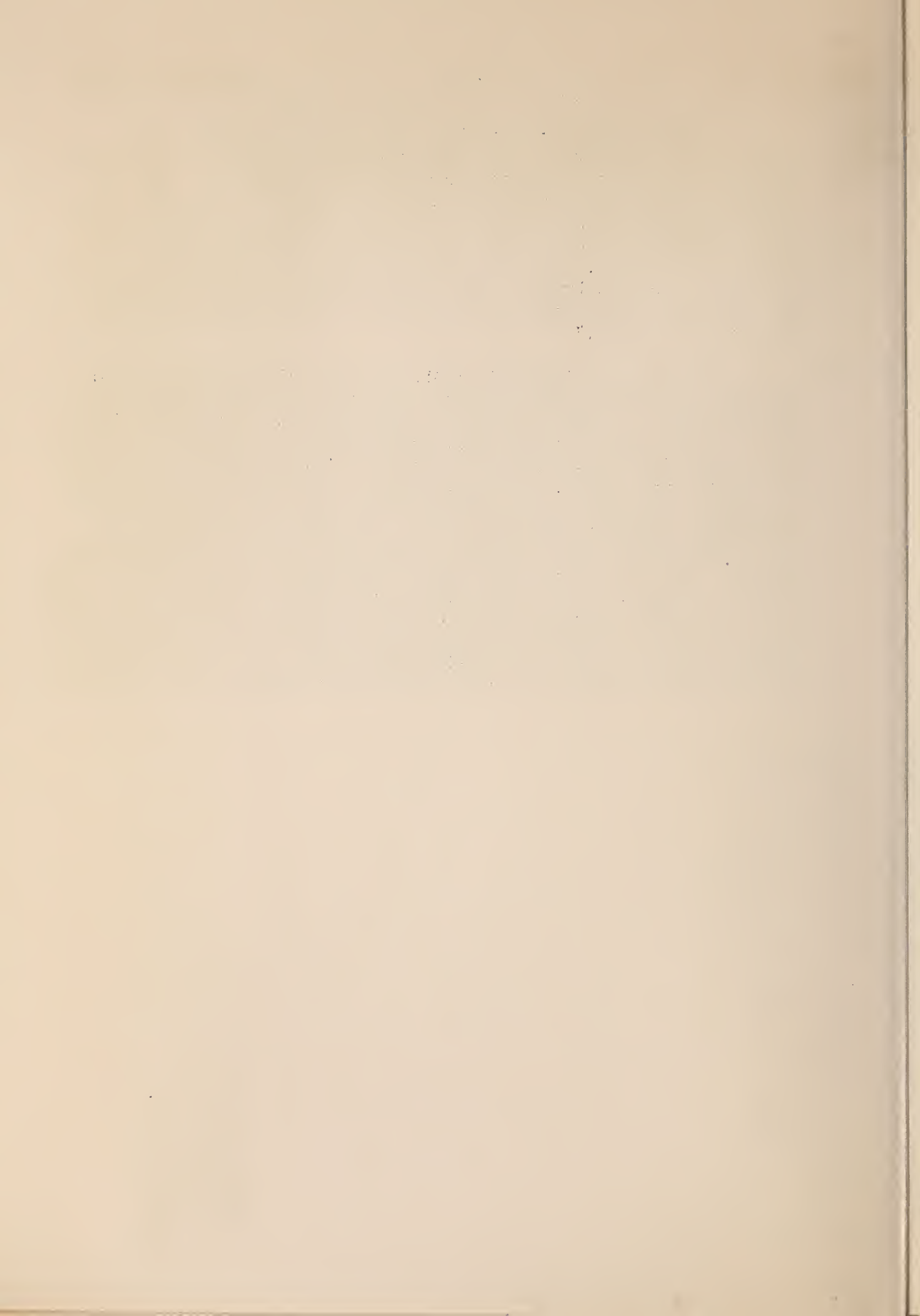
Prussian  
Cabbages  
and Taxes

A press dispatch November 9 from Heide, Holstein, says:  
"Unable to meet his back taxes, Joecken Jensen, a farmer of this town-  
ship, offered the tax authorities a cartload of cabbages. The col-  
lectors, although this was by no means the first time they had run up  
against stricken farmers unable to produce a single pfennig in ready  
cash, refused the offer and continued their demands. Jensen then  
hitched up his cart, drove into town and deposited his cabbages on the  
doorstep of the tax bureau. After some argument he was persuaded to  
take them away again under promise that no further demands for back  
taxes would be made."

Steel Price

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for November 12 says:  
"Decision of leading steel producers stoutly to resist further price  
demoralization in their industry is a development of the first import-  
ance. Firmer markets in the basic commodities have now become a neces-  
sity if American industry is to succeed in its undertaking to maintain  
the general wage level. If selling prices continue to sink as they  
have during the past twelve months present wage scales will become a  
troublesome factor in production cost. In steel particularly, but  
also in many other lines, factory profits have reached the irreducible  
minimum, with not a few of the smaller producers actually running their  
mills at a loss....In the steel trade it is widely believed that a firm  
refusal of further price concessions will bring in a substantial amount  
of new business. Certainly it has long been known that continued price  
weakness becomes a cause of continued depression; at a certain stage of  
every business reaction it is the predominant remaining cause thereof..."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Nov. 12.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$3 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.65 to \$8.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.65 to \$9; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.60 to \$9.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis 72 to 75¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 82 to 83½¢; Kansas City 72½ to 75½¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 65½ to 66½¢; corn, No.3 mixed (new) 67 to 67½¢; Minneapolis 61 to 63¢; Kansas City 65 to 69¢; No. 3 yellow Chicago 70½¢; Minneapolis 62½ to 70¢; St. Louis 68 to 69¢; Kansas City 67 to 73¢; oats No.3 white Chicago 29½ to 29¾¢; Minneapolis 26½ to 27½¢; Kansas City 30¢.

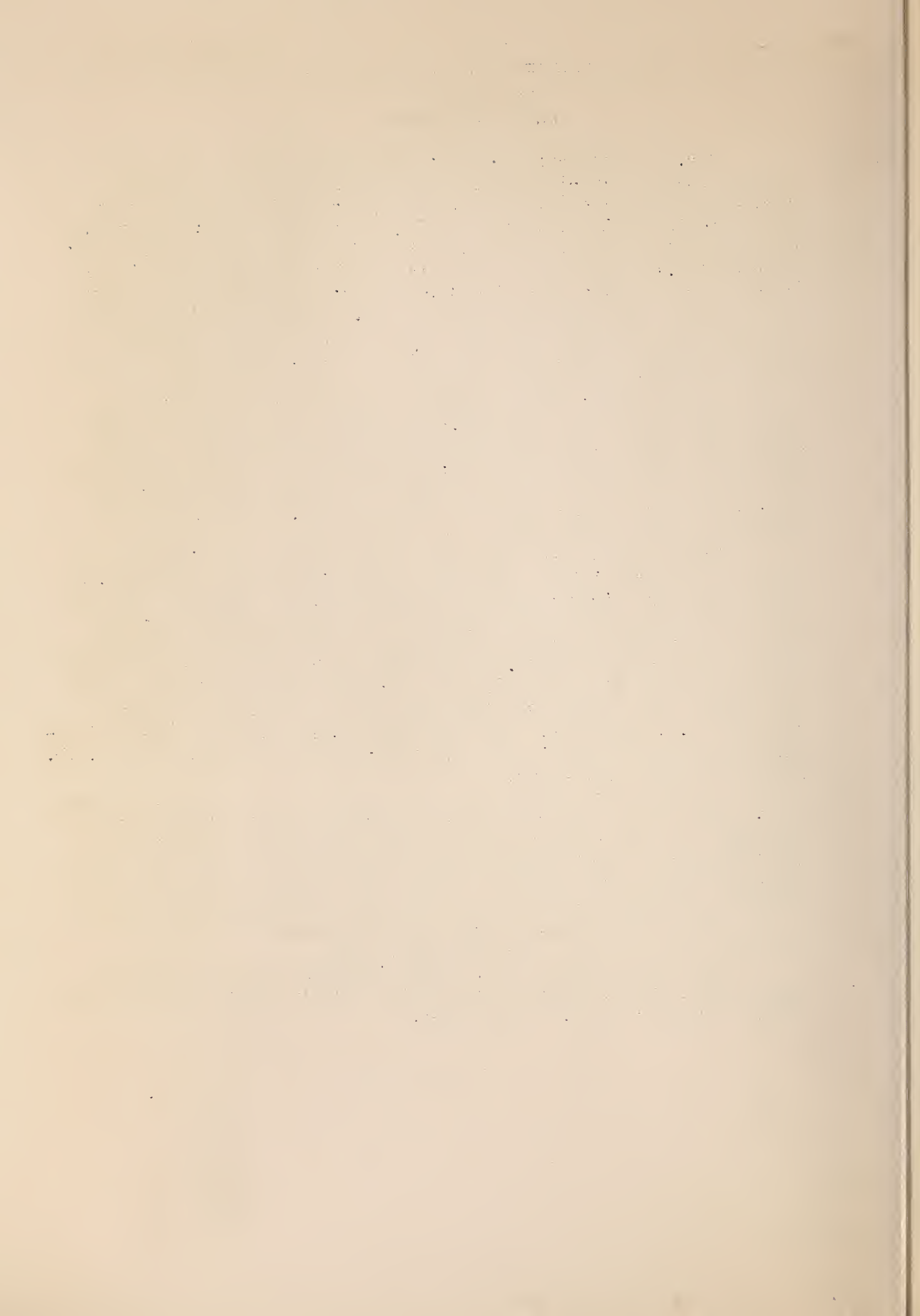
Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; few 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 with f.o.b. sales at \$1.40 in Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was 10.33¢ per lb. compared with the average of five markets yesterday of 9.97¢. On the same day last year the price was 16.41¢ per lb at the 10 markets. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 11.12¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 36 points from the close of November 10, to 11.14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 35¢; 90 score, 33½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19½ to 21½¢; Single Daisies, 19¼ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 39

Section 1

November 14, 1930.

## THE SECRETARY ON SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

A Plainsboro, N.J., dispatch to the New York Times to-day reports: "The cow as a piece of machinery in the development of agricultural science was observed objectively by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the new rotolactor, an automatic milking machine, at the Walker-Gordon Research Laboratories at Plainsboro. This device, which washes, dries and milks a cow in twelve and a half minutes, was started by Thomas A. Edison, who pressed a button in his West Orange laboratory to make the contact. 'This farm is industrialized, mechanized, apotheosized to the nth degree,' said Mr. Hyde, in an address that was broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network. 'Here the cows are producing-machines, batteries of industrial automatics through which the raw materials are fed from the fields to the milk bottle.' After indicating that in his opinion agriculture had made great strides in the past generation, Mr. Hyde said that the question confronting the American farmer was whether he would continue his old individualistic methods or adopt modern scientific methods of operation..."

## GRANGE CONFERENCE

A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch to-day reports: "A composite picture of the principles of American agricultural cooperation was drawn before the National Grange yesterday when four speakers, representing an annual cooperative business of \$500,000,000, discussed the problems and aims of the cooperative movement. Out of the picture came the declaration that the Federal Farm Board deserves the unqualified support of all farmers. The speakers emphasized that the cooperative movement is to help not only farmers but all groups; that it is the result of years of effort and thinking; that the immediate avenue of greater returns to the farmer is to cut distribution costs, and that it will assure quality to the consumer...."

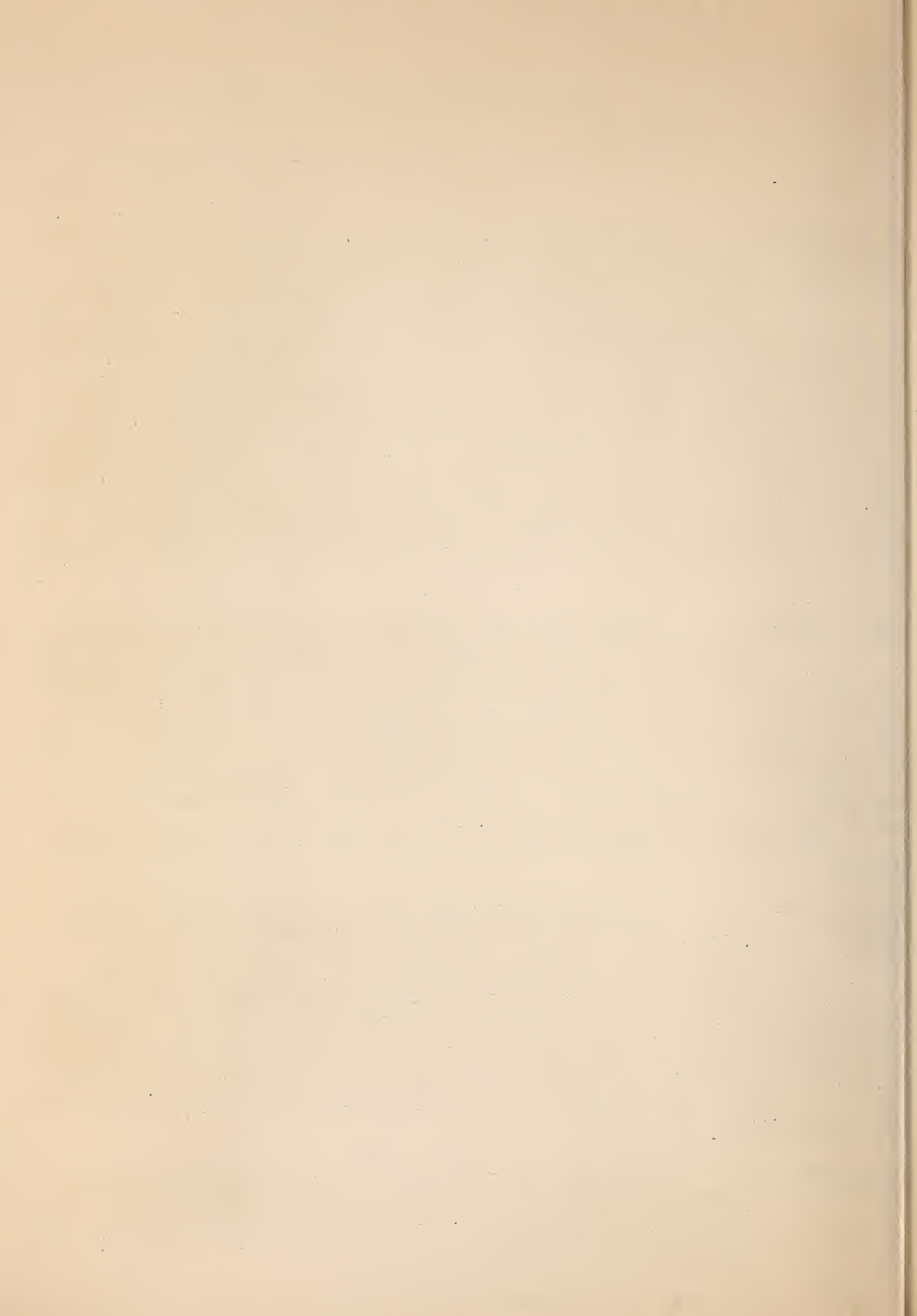
(Quotations from addresses referred to will be given in tomorrow's Daily Digest)

## TRANSATLANTIC AIR MAIL PLANNED

The press to-day says: "An international agreement is being negotiated between two of the great airway systems of the world, it was learned at New York yesterday, looking toward a transatlantic air mail and eventually an express and passenger service between the United States and Great Britain. The two companies whose representatives have been quietly discussing the terms of this agreement are Pan-American Airways, which operates 88,000 miles a week over 22,000 miles of territory in Mexico, the West Indies and Central and South America, and Imperial Airways, the great transport system which, backed by the British Government, extends its network from London over Europe, with arms reaching out to India and Cape Town, South Africa...."

## NOBEL PRIZES IN SCIENCE

A Stockholm dispatch says the Nobel prize for physics yesterday was awarded to Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, professor of physics at Calcutta University. The Nobel prize in chemistry was awarded Prof. Hans Fischer, of Munich, for his works in human blood research.



## Section 2

Business  
Situation

B. C. Forbes, writing in Forbes for November 15, says: "The downswing in prices has gone too far. An early upswing will be logical. This applies alike to commodities and shares. First, however, sentiment must be changed, since thought precedes action...Recent developments have demonstrated afresh the urgent need for doing anything and everything calculated to dispel gloom. For example: Wheat, corn, rye, oats all sank to new low levels. So did copper and other metals. Cotton, after its fairly vigorous recovery, suffered a relapse. Bank clearings dropped extraordinarily. Failures increased. Railway traffic fell off--and more workers were released. Steel operations dwindled to 50 per cent of capacity. Automobile sales decreased. Building activity receded. Average quotations for stocks dipped lower than even the bottom reached during the panic. Brokers' loans contracted sharply--some \$6,000,000,000 from last year's peak. Seasonal commercial borrowing was below normal. Interest rates in New York dwindled to figures seldom recorded even before the war, with call loans unofficially quoted as low as 1 per cent. In short, early November saw the undoing of most of the milk improvement registered in several directions during October. The urgent need, therefore, for constructive action can not be disputed. Forbes believes that the initiative in ushering in general betterment must come mainly from the top... The writer is convinced that the general outlook has been strengthened by the business-like plans formulated to provide for the necessities of the unemployed, and also by the ultra-drastic deflation in the commodity and security markets--to say nothing of the equally drastic deflation in inventories of merchandise in the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Overdone pessimism, like overdone optimism, always brings its own cure. It will be so again. And it is entirely possible that the reaction will set in sooner than expected and prove more swift and pronounced than is assumed possible at this moment of short-sighted gloom, timidity and inaction."

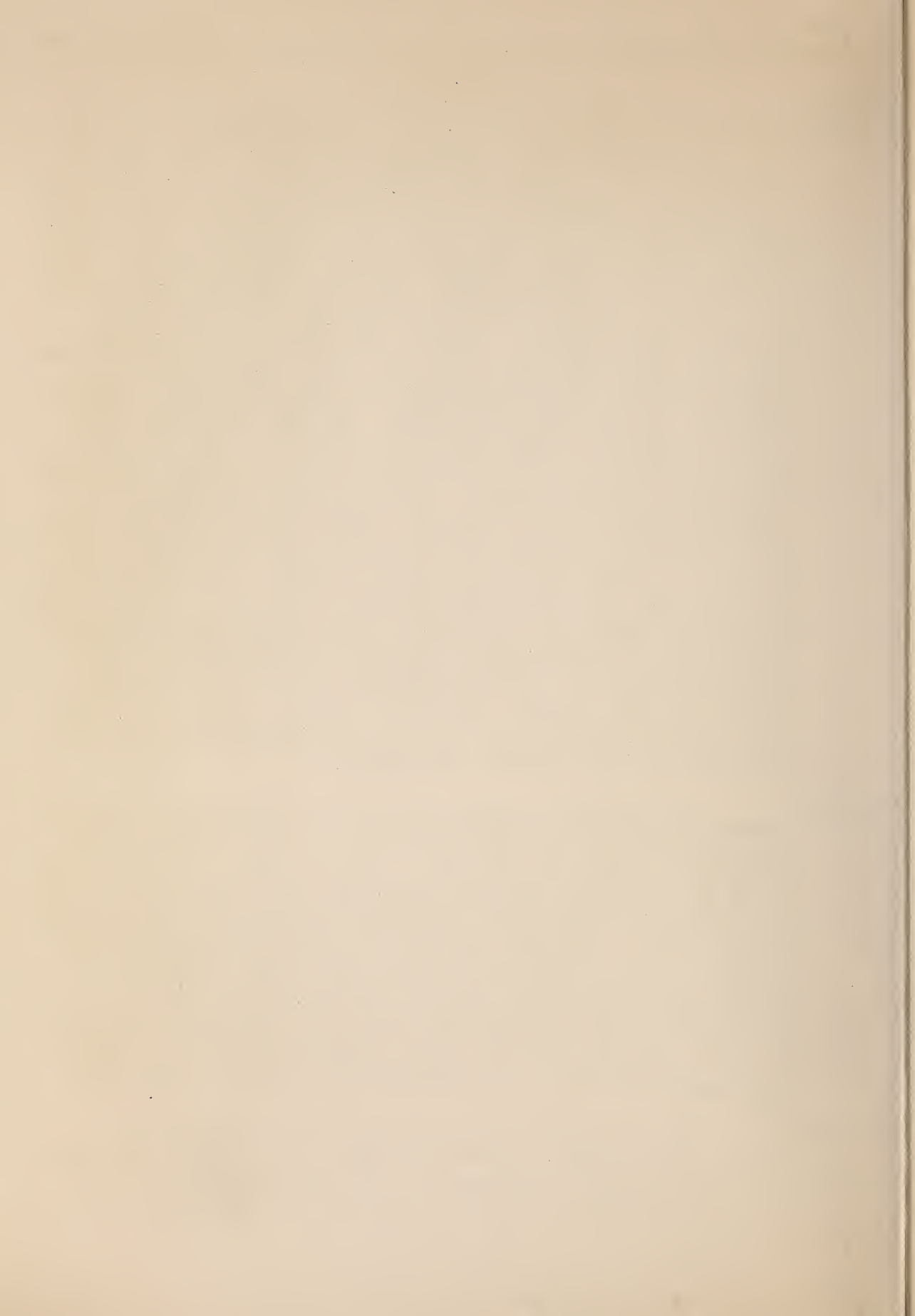
Cling Peach  
Surplus

An editorial in California Cultivator for November 8 says: "The overproduction of cling peaches continues to be an unsolved problem, especially in years when 'Jack Frost' fails to make his presence felt. Whether it's actual overproduction or underconsumption is still a mooted question, nevertheless the fact remains that when normal weather conditions prevail our cling peach production is more than the canners seem able to market....Professor Crocheron, director of agricultural extension, University of California, called a conference of peach growers, canners and others interested in the canning peach industry, at Berkeley this week, for the purpose of presenting some facts and figures gathered by his department upon which he hopes those present may be able to base some sort of a relief program that will, in a measure at least, partially solve the overproduction problem for the canning peach growers..."

Frozen Fruit

Manufacturers Record for November 13 says: "Fresh tree-ripened Georgia peaches, picked last summer, will be served this winter on the tables of the discriminating. The commercial success of two quick-freezing plants established in Georgia has made this possible."





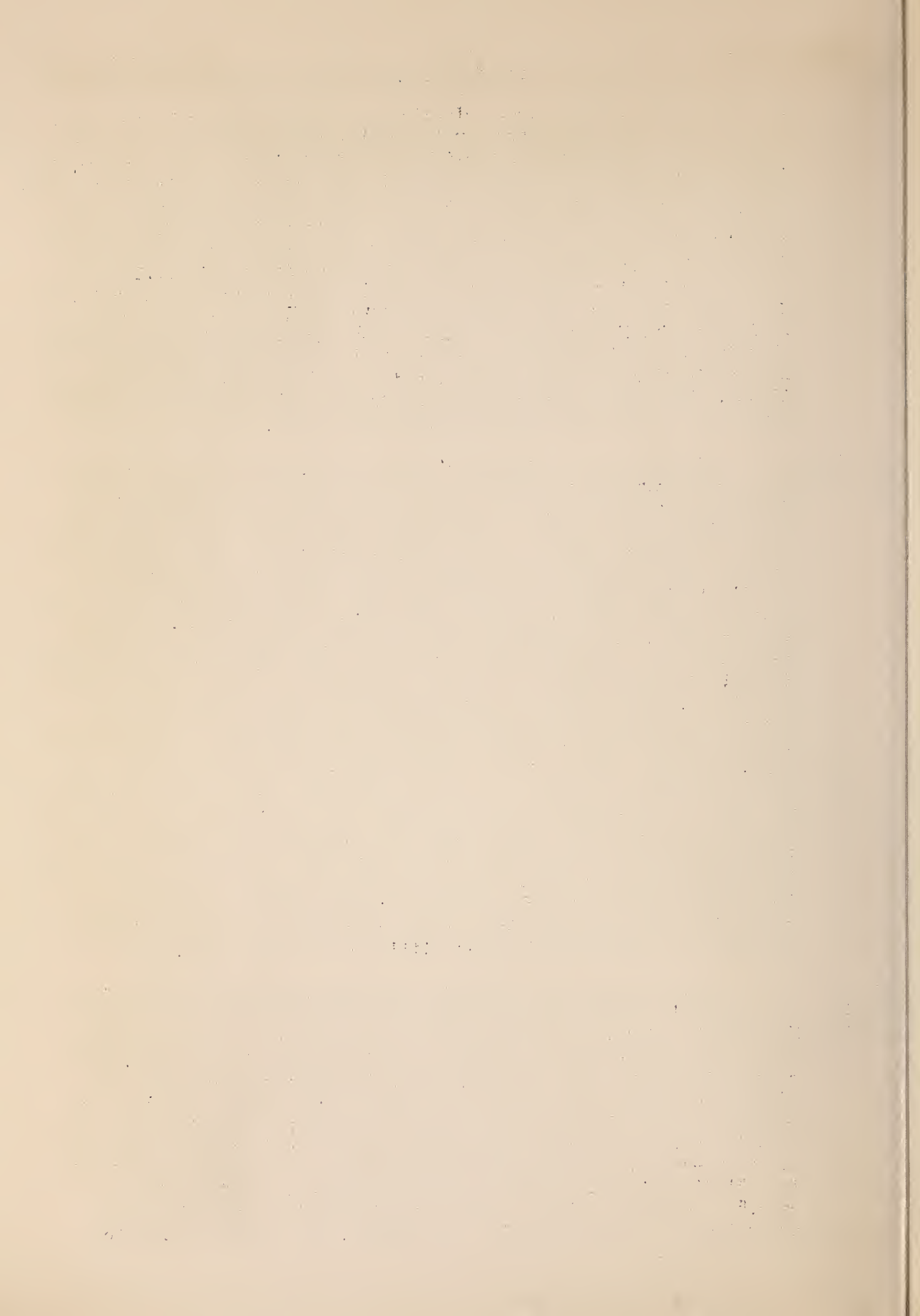
And these plants, the first established anywhere, should be the forerunners of a large industry for the South, the freezing of fruits and vegetables. As an article published elsewhere in this issue shows, the industry has become well established in some lines; that is, in the processing of berries and fish, but the freezing of peaches was not commercially successful until last summer. This winter the frozen foods industry will be launched in Florida by the establishment of plants for freezing and distributing orange and grapefruit juice...There also is the possibility of developing a foreign market for frozen fruit. Some fresh fruit has been shipped to Cuba and England. Five years ago, in London, Mr. Mallory made a study of the English market and learned that Great Britain imports large quantities of peaches from South Africa, South America and France, and a small quantity from the United States. With the development of the frozen fruit business, the South should get a fair share of this profitable trade..."

Iowa Highway  
Dangers

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for November 15 says: "While Iowa is celebrating the completion of more miles of paved road, the State might also profitably contemplate the number of people who are being killed every month on those paved roads. Iowa has no speed limit; it has no highway patrols; it has miles and miles of fine highway; it also has 359 dead bodies to exhibit as the toll of auto accidents in the first eight months of 1930. Last year, with fewer good roads, and with the speed limit on for six of the first eight months, the death total was 210. In other words, we are killing eighteen more people per month this year than last year. Do we want this death toll to continue? Hardly! Everybody drives a car now; everybody is endangered by these conditions. These deaths are the product of reckless driving, and reckless driving is encouraged by these paved highways, by the absence of a legal speed limit, and by the absence of any police control of country traffic. We can't tear up the highways, but we can put a sensible speed limit back and we can authorize the creation of a State highway patrol, to be paid out of road funds, and designed to lock up a few of our reckless drivers before they kill themselves and whoever is unlucky enough to be on the road at the same time. This is a job for the Iowa assembly this winter. Already, both the Farmers' Union and the Grange have asked for such legislation; the Farm Bureau at its coming convention will doubtless take up the question also. Paved highways are fine, but they are of mighty little use to a dead man."

Mazur on  
Economic  
Conditions

Establishment of a five-day week was recommended as an aid to the country's recovery from the present business depression by Paul Mazur of New York, in addressing the final session of the Association of National Advertisers' convention at Washington, November 12. Declaring in favor of the five-day week, Mr. Mazur predicted that the addition of another rest day to the week of the working man would undoubtedly allow him more time to spend his money in acquiring comforts. In this way, he contended, the consumption of goods would be increased about one-twentieth. Mr. Mazur asserted that the country is suffering from "indigestion" brought on by overproduction, and "the time has come," he continued, "when we must realize that the worship of mass production is a false worship. Mr. Ford, as a symbol of American



business, is obsolete," he said. "It is mass consumption that we need to take care of our overproduction, which causes the country's present state." (Press, Nov. 13.)

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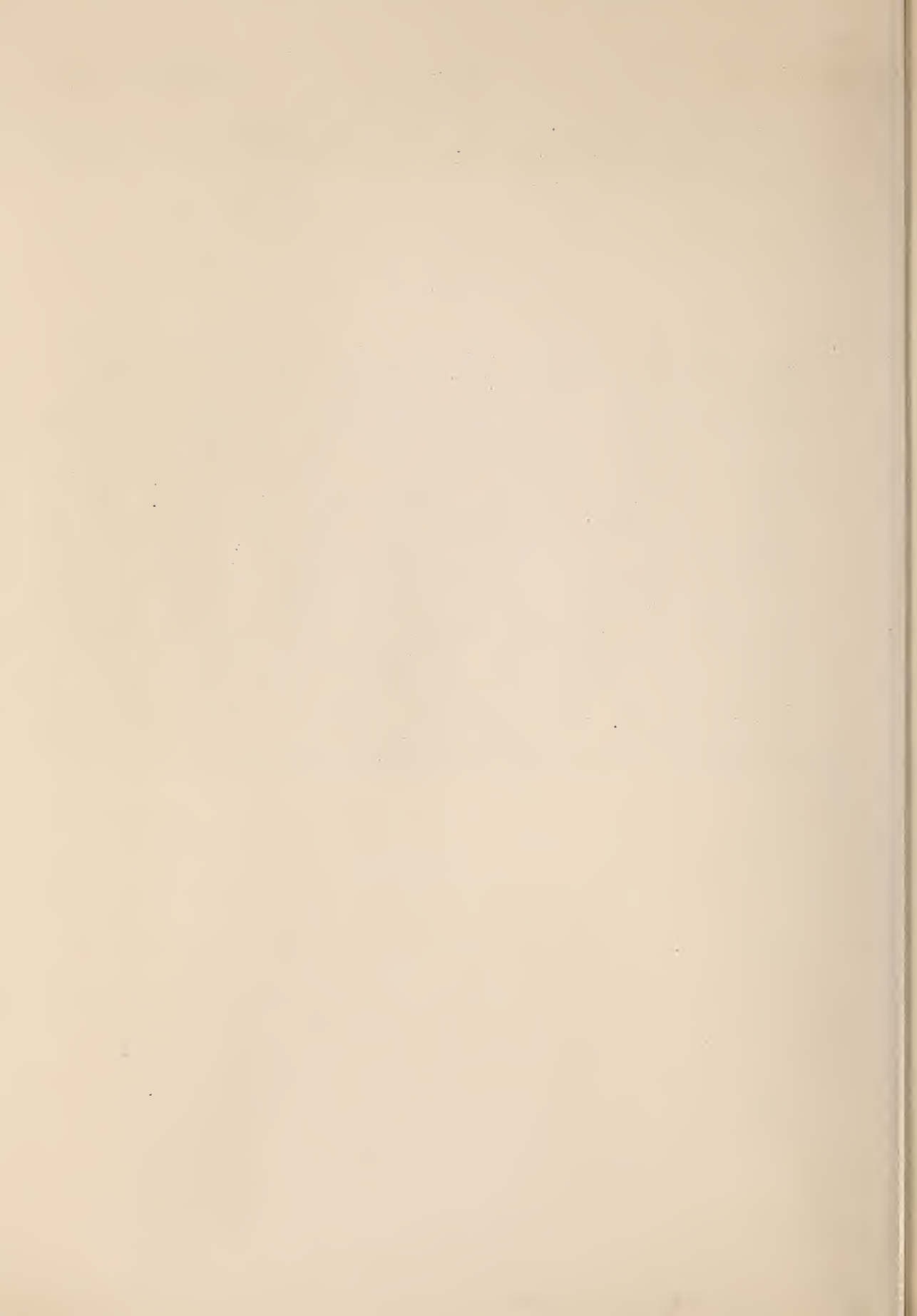
### Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for November 8 says: "The meetings of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists are like the work of the members--useful but not spectacular....The outstanding feature of the past year's work in the fertilizer division was the research on the analysis of ammoniated superphosphates carried out by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. This work was especially timely in view of the trend toward the use of such mixtures, which have begun to be largely used both in Europe and in this country. The result of the research was important and in some respects surprising. The laboratory work was checked by pot experiments, conducted by four experiment stations and by the Department of Agriculture. These experiments were reasonably concordant, and will supply information of great value to the industry. One of the notable results of these pot experiments was that tri-calcic phosphate has a value about three-fourths that of the mono-calcic form. The discordant and usually low results from the use of raw phosphate rock ought to be more thoroughly investigated. Some factors in different soils must react in various ways on this material. This research was carried out with the thoroughness which characterizes the work of the Bureau of Soils, and when published in full will be prized by every fertilizer analyst in the world..."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Nov. 13.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.35 to \$8.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

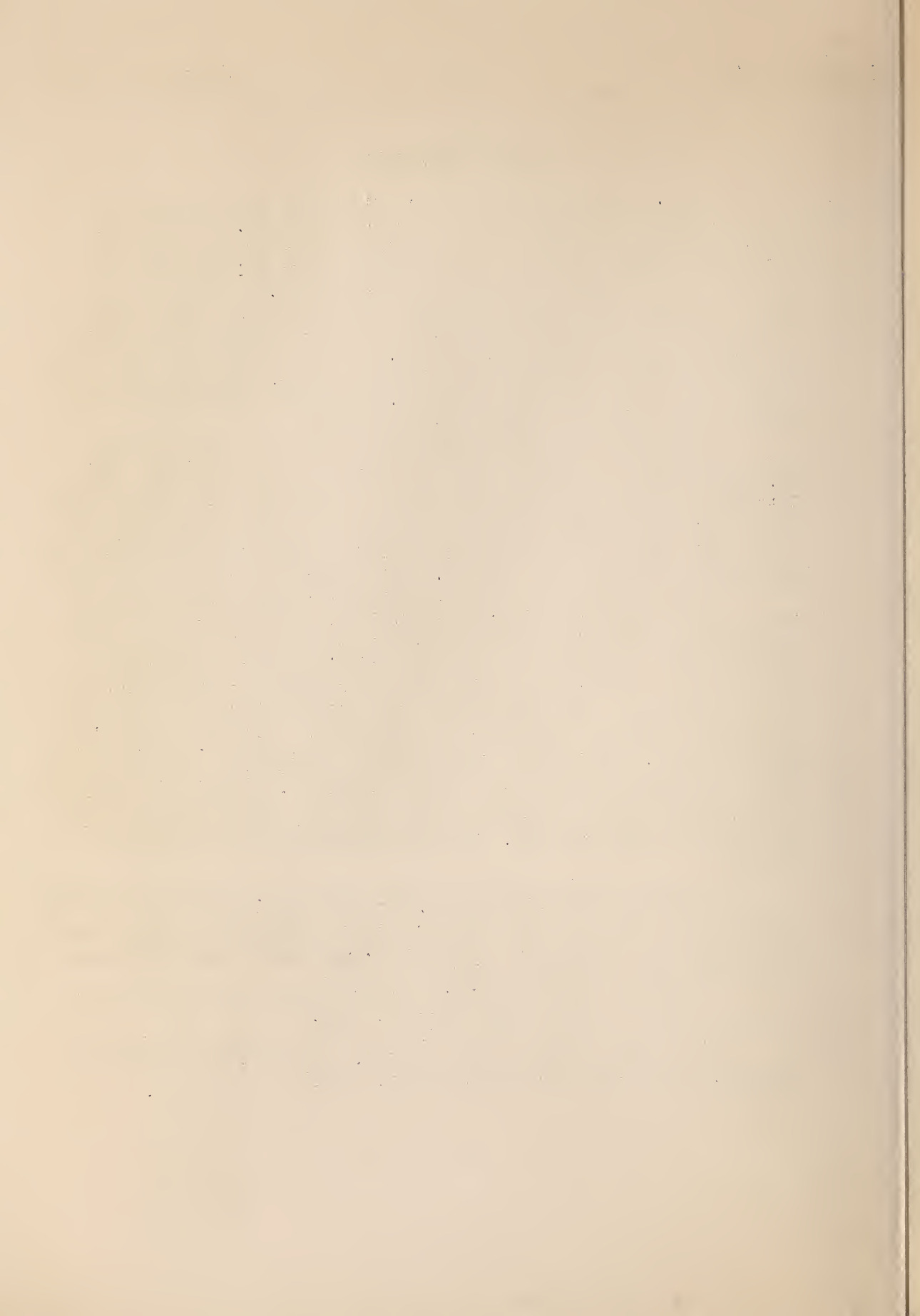
Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis 72  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 75  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 78  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 83  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 85¢; Kansas City 74  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 77  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 68  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 69  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; corn No.3 mixed Minneapolis 62  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 64  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 68 to 70¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 75¢; Minneapolis 64 to 70  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 71 to 72¢; Kansas City 70 to 72¢; oats, No.3 white Chicago 31  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 31  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 27  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 28  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 33  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Round Whites \$12-\$15 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25 in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$3.25; McIntosh \$6-\$6.25; Winter Bananas \$3.50; Wealthys \$3.75 per barrel in New York City. Vermont McIntosh \$7-\$7.50 for fancy stock.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points to 10.17¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.52¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 10.93¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 10.97¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 35¢; 90 score, 33  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 19  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 19  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 40

Section 1

November 15, 1930.

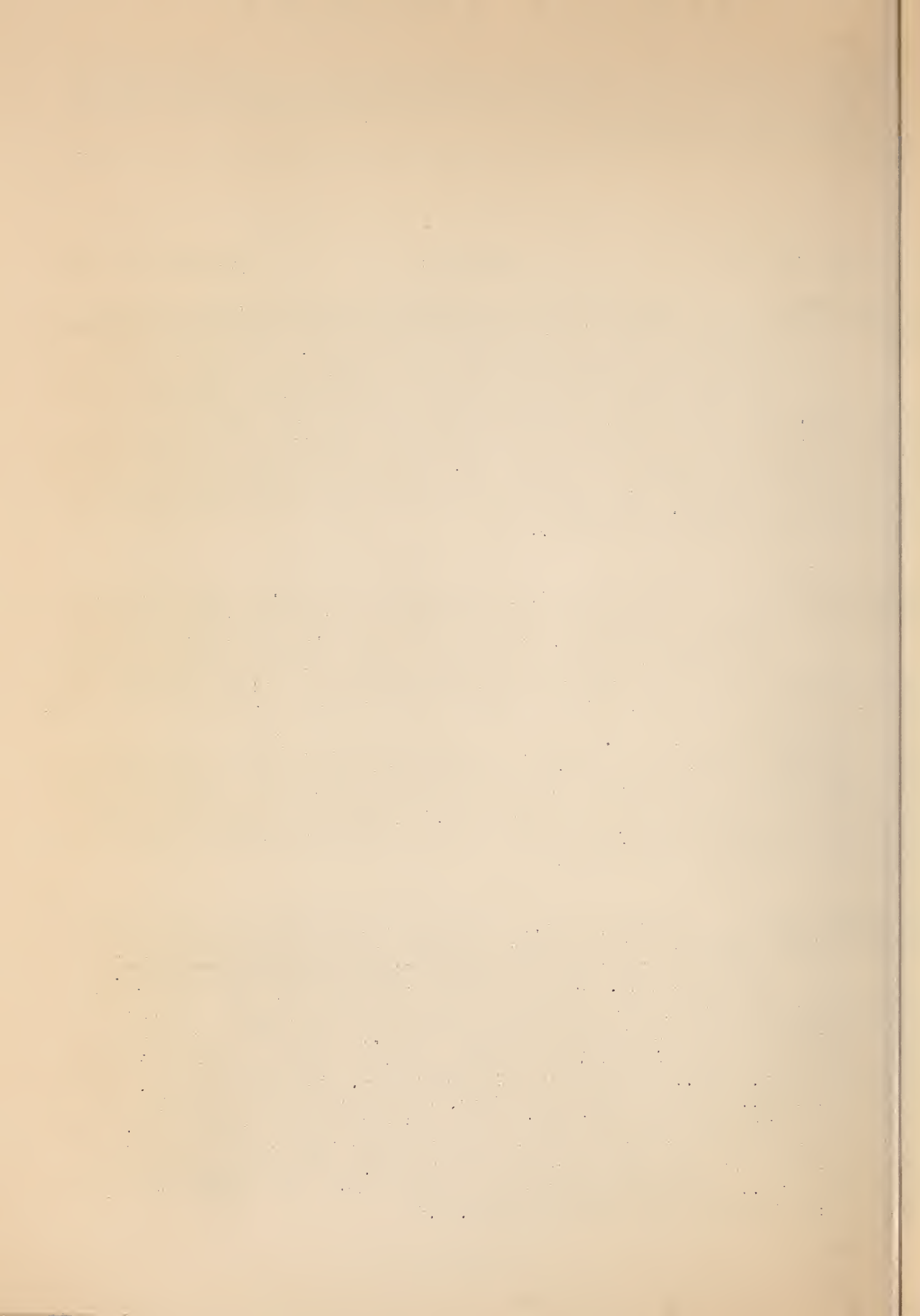
**THE PRESIDENT ON TREASURY CONDITIONS** President Hoover indicated yesterday that the Treasury might be faced with a slight deficit at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, a situation which fiscal authorities of the Government look upon as making impossible the continuance in 1931 of the 1 per cent tax reduction now in effect on 1929 incomes, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The President indicated that even if a slight deficit should develop it would in no way injure the stability of the Government, which has developed a surplus for years. Mr. Hoover did not refer specifically to the 1 per cent tax reduction, commenting only in reply to questions as to whether there would be a deficit. The Government, he said, might overrun its income by some comparatively small percentage...."

**NATIONAL GRANGE CONVENTION** A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch to-day states that Secretary Hyde, in an address yesterday before the National Grange, in convention at Rochester, dwelt on the necessity for organization of the farmers to meet the problem of crop surpluses, which he termed an outstanding cause of the current agricultural depression. Other speakers were James C. Stone and Charles E. Wilson, members of the Federal Farm Board, who sounded a similar note.

Governor Roosevelt of New York, following Secretary Hyde on the program before the National Grange yesterday, asserted that within the next few years the farm organizations of the Nation, practicing mutual cooperation, would lift agriculture "to the splendid level it used to have." Citing the farm relief record of his administration in New York State, he said it was made possible only through the aid of the New York farm bodies.

**IOWA FARMER WINS HUSKING CONTEST** A Norton, Kans., dispatch to-day states that Fred Stanek, 30-year-old Iowa farmer, speeded through a dusty Kansas corn field yesterday into his fourth national husking championship. The report says: "Stanek did not mind the dust. He proved it by shucking a net load of 30.34 bushels in the eighty-minute contest. In previous years he conquered other handicaps imposed by nature....Guy Simms of Harlan County took second place with 2,075.5 pounds, or 29.65 bushels. Theodore Balko of Redwood County, Minn., was third with 28.83 bushels. To Ray Hanson of Cottonwood County, Minn., first in gross production, was awarded fourth place by the judges after reductions for corn left in the field and shucks upon the ears. News reel cameras and a radio tower of the National Broadcasting Company recorded the bang board battle for the eyes and ears of the Nation. Thirteen men from seven States took part....Observers estimated the crowd at more than 40,000 persons, the largest ever witnessing the national contest...."



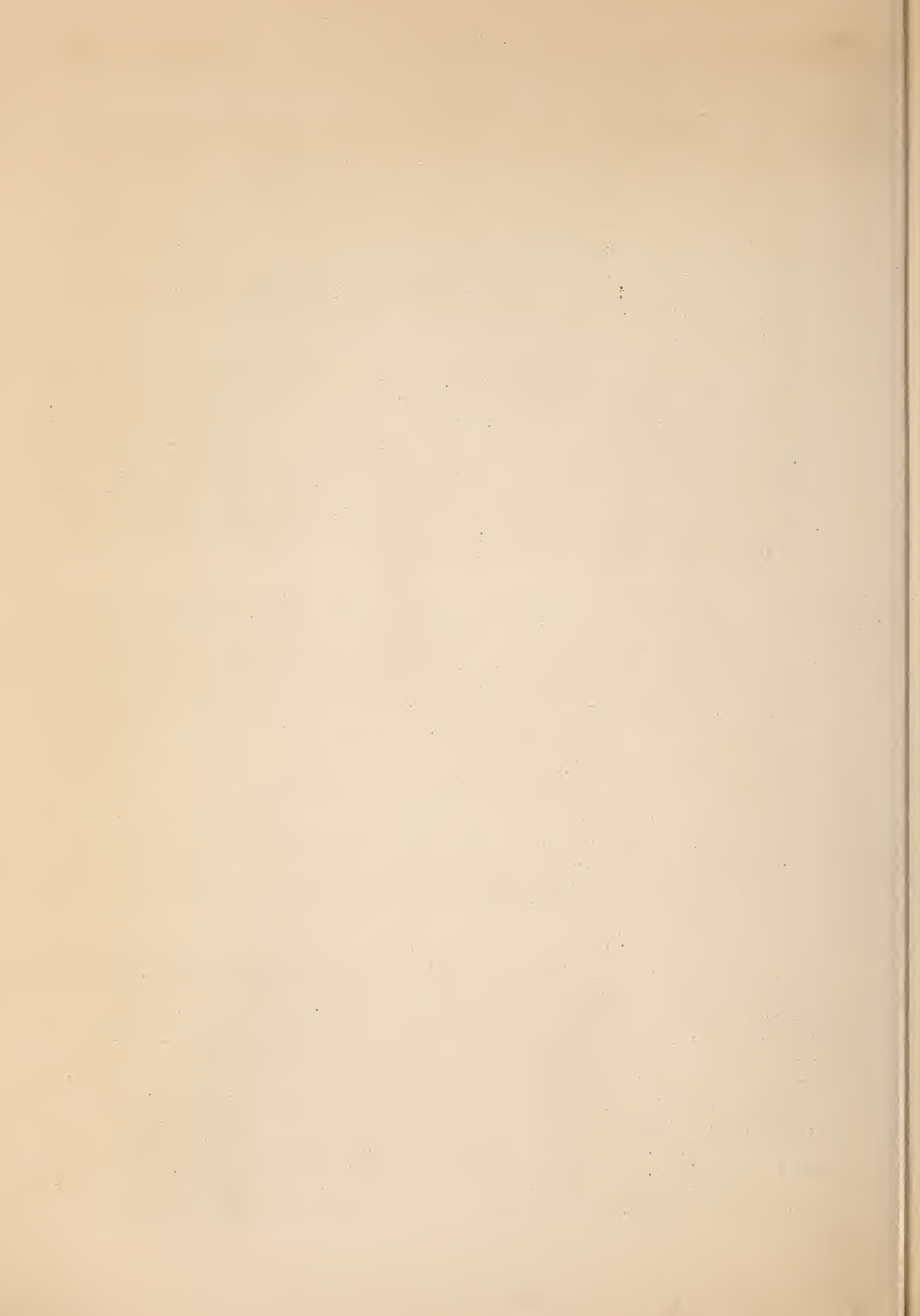


## Section 2

**Agricultural**      A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch November 14 reports that at the Cooperation National Grange convention November 13 agricultural cooperation was Discussion discussed by a number of speakers. Some quotations from their addresses follow: "The ideal of the cooperative movement," Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, said, "is to make the farmer master of his own industry. The man who does not support cooperative marketing would reduce the farmer to the level of a producer of raw materials only." C. E. Ewing, president of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, emphasized the fact that Farm Board loans are loans, not gifts, and that the act of Congress was not designed to put the Government into the business of agriculture, but to put business into agriculture. E. A. Eckert, executive committeeman from Mascoutah, Ill., representing the Middle West, said: "Our farmers would make the Federal Farm Board more useful to the farmer. They want the Farm Board, through organization and legislation, to carry out the implied intention of the marketing act. This is not a criticism of the board. Mr. Eckert said the farm loan system is causing widespread complaint. "Now, with low money rates and abundance of money," he said, "the farm loan systems have almost ceased to function." National Master Taber asserted that "peace, temperance and law enforcement will be supported not only by every grange, but in every rural community."

**Child Welfare**      The press of November 14 states that President Hoover is preparing to receive reports and recommendations from the 1,200 child-life Conference investigators who during the last eighteen months have been investigating the daily lives and habits of the Nation's 48,000,000 children. These investigators, with probably 2,000 others interested in child welfare, will meet next Wednesday for a four-day conference at Washington. On Thursday the conference delegates will divide into four sections,-- one on medical service, another on public health, a third on education and training and a fourth on handicapped children. Before these four sections of the conference will be seventeen reports of the findings of the 1,200 investigators who have been studying child problems for eighteen months. These reports deal with every phase of child life from pre-natal days up to the entrance of the child into manhood or womanhood. Mentally and physically handicapped and delinquent children have been studied, the food children eat, as well as the clothing they wear, have been detailed.

Secretary Wilbur has made public some of the general facts found by the investigators. It has been found that there are 47,847,260 young people under 18 years of age in this country. Thus youths under 18 years comprise thirty-eight per cent of the country's population. Of the total persons under 18 years, 24,087,221 are boys and 23,759,985 are girls. About 14,000,000 of the boys and 14,600,000 of the girls are in school. The findings also show that of the total boys and girls approximately 4,000,000 have gone to work. It was estimated that 10,000,000 children under the age of 13 years are church members. Out of the total, 1,200,000 children are under the care and jurisdiction of institutions. Another fact found was that more than 200,000 children annually get into the courts for one reason or another. It was further estimated that three per cent of the elementary school enrollments



represent what are called "behavior problems."

From 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 children of the country, the report stated, are suffering from physical or mental handicaps. Another 6,000,000 were found to be poorly nourished. Still another 1,500,000 children have communicable diseases. Although the child between 10 to 14 years has less prospect of immediate death than any other person in the country, there are 18,000 children killed annually in accidents and the number has been increasing since 1900. According to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, director of the conference, the final report will demonstrate that the present child welfare survey is the most complete that has ever been undertaken in this country.

#### Egg Supply

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for November 15 says: "The supply of eggs in storage this fall is about two million cases in excess of the supply last fall. These eggs must be consumed during the winter or all branches of the poultry industry will suffer and low prices will prevail for next year's storage stocks. Poultry interests realize the situation and propose a campaign for egg consumption, including a fund of \$100,000 to advertise eggs in consuming territory. The International Baby Chick Association is contributing \$50,000 to this fund on condition that all other interests shall match the amount. This is a legitimate way of getting rid of a troublesome surplus and the best way. It should have the support of all concerned in the poultry industry."

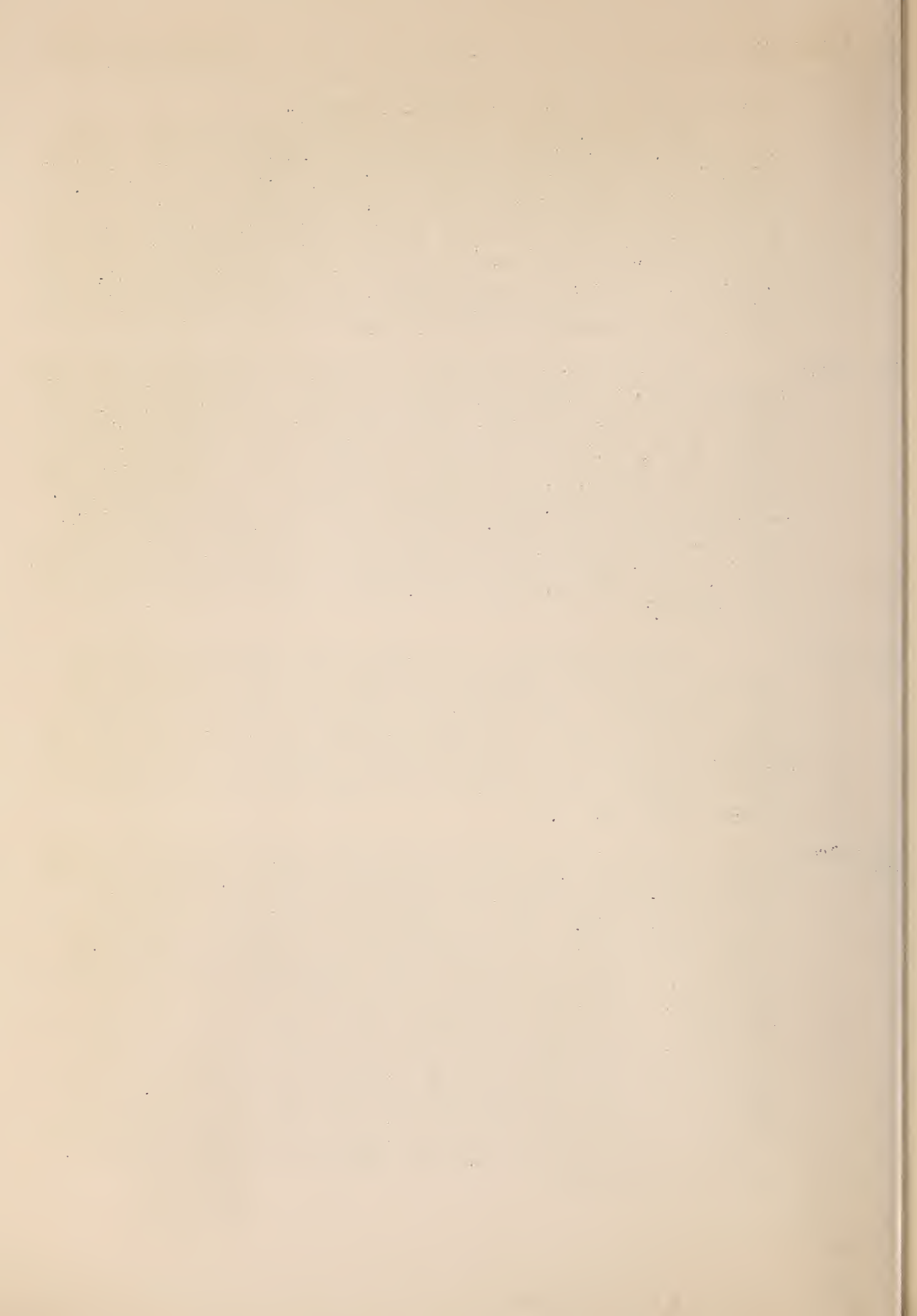
#### Exports to Orient

American exports to the Orient during September were estimated by the Commerce Department November 13 to have increased 8 per cent over August. The increase, it said, was "more significant in view of the almost unbroken downward trend from February to July" in general foreign trade. September shipments of flour to China and the Philippines amounted to 420,000 barrels, probably the largest monthly total on record, and an increase of 90 per cent over the preceding month. (Press, Nov. 14.)

#### Frozen Grape Juice

American Fruit Grower for November says: "Solid frozen grape juice is now being turned out at the rate of 30,000 gallons a day in a new quick-freezing plant just completed by Vita-Fruit Products, Inc., at Lodi, Calif. This is considered by refrigeration engineers as the starting point of the development of a trade in frozen fruit juices of all kinds, to be held in low temperature warehouses until needed, then thawed and bottled as the market demands. It is believed the innovation will level out prices for juice over the year and eliminate a glut during the picking season. The Lodi plant, the first of its kind in the world, has eight cold storage rooms so heavily insulated with cork that a constant sub-zero temperature can be maintained...It is said that this quick frozen juice can be stored for years without impairing its flavor or taste and since no preservative is added, it will have all the properties of fresh juice when thawed. A similar project for the important grape-growing belt of western New York is reported."





Prices and  
Trade

Most approaches to the problem of speeding up business recovery are concerned primarily with increasing production rather than consumption, Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, said November 13 in addressing the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade. He asserted that there could be no sound relief through such methods, which are "likely to prove futile and even harmful."..."Production artificially stimulated to produce goods which the makers would not be able to sell would only make matters worse," he declared. "The problem of business recovery is not first one of production but of consumption. Buying demand must be stimulated before existing surpluses can be wiped out and productive operations extended on a sound basis." Mr. Alexander reviewed the various measures suggested to relieve business depression. He pointed out that large-scale public and private construction required considerable time to get under way and said it was possible that business would have righted itself before such construction was in full blast. "In so far as the obstacle of the time element can be removed and the proposed construction is one of public convenience or of economic advantage, the sooner it is undertaken the better for all concerned," he declared. (N.Y. Times, Nov. 14.)

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Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

Scientific American for December says: "The tedious work on the part of artists in illustrating minute forms of animal and plant life which can only be seen through a microscope, has finally been overcome by J. G. Pratt, scientific photographer, United States Department of Agriculture. Heretofore biological subjects could only be photographed satisfactorily from 10 to 15 times their natural size, which was not sufficient, and such subjects have always been drawn by artists, requiring hours of labor looking through a microscope, with little assurance that the resulting illustration was true to nature... After years of research Mr. Pratt has just developed a lighting device which is many hundreds of times stronger than sunlight, and also lenses which give great depth of focus, making possible the photography of animal and plant subjects up to as high as 300 diameters. Mr. Pratt states that photo-micrography at such extreme magnification has heretofore been confined to metallurgy, on subjects which are flat and reflect a great amount of light; and that the new development should revolutionize the illustrating of biological subjects, which have considerable depth and reflect little or no light. He says that where previously the exposures for a magnification of 10 diameters took several minutes, only a few seconds are required for as much as 200 diameters with the present lighting device."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm

### Products

Nov. 14.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40 to \$8.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.35 to \$8.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$8; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis 70  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 73  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 83 to 84¢; Kansas City 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 68 to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; corn, No.3 mixed Chicago 68 to 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 61 to 63¢; Kansas City 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 69¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 70 to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 69¢; St. Louis 72 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 69 to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; oats, No.3 white Chicago 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 10.23¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 16.71¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.98¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Baldwin apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1.25 in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



